The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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LISBON CALLS UP NAVAL RESERVISTS AGAINST GERMANY

Summons Follows Upon Declaration of War Sent From Berlin

MANY COMPLAINTS

Seizure of Ships Was Last Straw, But Kaiser Has Other Grievances

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, March 10.—A Decree calls out naval reservists immediately.

London, March 10.—An official announcement is Berlin states that Germany considers herself to be in a state of war with Portugal.

Amsterdam, March 10.—The Portuguese Minister in Berlin has received his passports and the German Minister in Lisbon has been ordered to ask for his passports.

Peking, March 11.—This afternoon, the Portuguese Minister visited the Waichiaopu and informed the Minister for Foreign Affairs that Germany had declared war against Portugal.

Germany Shows Long List Of Charges To Portugal

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, March 9.—"The German Government therefore considers itself from now on to be in a state of war with the Portuguese Government." Thus ends the note which has been handed today to the Portuguese Government by the German Minister in Lisbon and in Berlin to the Portuguese Minister. The German note emphasizes that this step has become necessary through the recent illegal seizure of German ships in Portuguese ports, which constitutes the gravest breach of neutrality and of special treaties.

Germany has thereby been forced to give up its former patient attitude, which it still observed on account of the awkward position of Portugal. The note enumerates the long series of breaches of neutrality of the Portuguese Government, such as the permit of free transit of British troops through the colony of Mozambique; the permit granted to British men-of-war to use the Portuguese ports for a longer period than allowed to neutrals; the permission given to the British fleet to use the island of Maderia as a *point d'appui;* the actual fighting of Portuguese troops with German troops at the frontier of German South-West Africa and Angola, as well as the frequent insults to German people by members of the Portuguese Parliament, which have never been reprimanded.

Seizure Violates Treaties

The note further points out that the seizure of German ships in the Portuguese ports on February 23 is against all laws and against the treaties existing between Germany and Portugal. According to these treaties, the seizure ought to have been made on the basis of an agreement regarding the price to be paid to the owners.

Furthermore, a capture would only have been permissible in case of an absolute public necessity for Portugal, while, in this instance, the tonnage of the captured ships is far greater than was necessary to balance the lack of tonnage at the disposal of Portugal. The Portuguese Government, however, did not even try to communicate with the owners of the ships in Germany, or with the German Government.

The note continues: "The Portuguese Government, through these actions, has openly given evidence that it considers itself a vassal of Britain for whom Britain's interests and wishes stand above all other conflicting ones. The Portuguese Government has seized the ships in a way which has to be considered as an international provocation of Germany. The German flag has been hauled down from the ships and the Portuguese flag has been hoisted under the salute of the guns of the flagship of the Portuguese Admiral."

Question of Protest

It has further become known regarding the events of the last days

(Continued on Page 2)

Open Door In China

Resolution of Protest Against New Japanese Demands Introduced in U.S. Senate

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Senator Sherman today introduced the following resolution on the "Open Door in China" which on his request was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"Whereas Japan has renewed its demands upon China by presenting certain imperative requests which are similar to those presented about one year ago, such requests being of that character that may result in the exercise by Japan of sovereignty over and in the territory of the Chinese Empire, and it may be an assumption of governmental jurisdiction exclusive in its rights and including certain powers embraced in such demands as will result in the sole right to Japan of trade, navigation, and commerce, which will close a portion of the Chinese territory and some of the Chinese ports to other nations; and

"Whereas since 1899 the United States of America has proclaimed, and jointly with certain European powers has established, what is commonly called the open door in China through diplomatic means and by treaty, some of such powers so acquiescing in or declaring of such open-door policy are now at war; and

"Whereas such open-door policy in China is designed to protect the commercial rights of American citizens as well as the citizens or subjects of the Governments of Europe, all of which are threatened to be impaired or destroyed by the demands made by the Government of Japan upon China, or the equal treatment of such citizens or subjects may be thereby impaired or destroyed: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the open door in China as heretofore declared, interpreted, and applied in behalf of the citizens of this country as well as the citizens or subjects of other countries so concerned is a necessary and vital element in the foreign trade of the United States; that the Senate looks with profound concern upon such demands of the Japanese Government, and will regard such pressure upon China in insisting upon such demands, if granted, as a restrictive act upon the commercial rights of the people of the United States and their Government, and to be in contravention of the assent of the Japanese Imperial Government expressed December 26, 1899; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Executive, through its Department of State, be, and is hereby requested, to communicate through proper diplomatic channels the protest of the Senate and its declaration that it can not look with indifference upon the threatened abridgment of the rights of the American people and the Europeans concerned to an equality of treatment in trade, navigation, and commerce in China."

New Desert Defences To Guard Suez Canal

Turks Foredoomed To Perish By Battle and Thirst If They Make Raid

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 10.—Reuter's correspondent with the Mediterranean expeditionary force states that the new defences of Egypt are practically complete. They are no longer based on the canal, but are formidably established far out in the desert.

Even if the Turks overcome the difficulties and cost of organising an expedition against Egypt, it is doomed to perish from battle and thirst if it rashly tries to break through these defences.

Kianganhsien Is Recaptured By the Government Troops; Mass Against Chaotungfu

Hsiung Hsi-ling, Tsai Ao's Old Tutor, Goes to Pacify Western Hunan; Yunnanese Receive Reinforcements

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 11.—A report from Chengtu states that the Government troops have recaptured Kianganhsien and dispersed the rebels southwards.

General Tsao Kun has wired to the Central Government that he intends to establish his headquarters at Chengtu, in order to co-operate more closely with Cheng Yi, the Chiangchun of Szechuen, on leaving Lieut.-General Chow Chun as Commander of the forces at Chungking. Tsao Kun expresses his intention to concentrate his forces for an attack on Chaotungfu.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, who recently proceeded in haste to Hunan, in order to find his mother, who was reported to be missing, has been appointed Pacification Commissioner for Western Hunan.

Tsai's Tutor As Pacificator

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, March 11.—Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Minister of Finance, has been appointed Pacification Commissioner for the western part of Hunan. Hsiung was the tutor of General Tsai Ao, who is now in chief command of the rebels in the South-West.

Tuan Tse-kuei, Tutuh of Fengtien, has sent a memorial to the Government, dealing with the fortification of Hulutao, a port in the Gulf of Chihli.

The reports of the Chinese press according to which General Terauchi, Governor-General of Korea, will be sent to Petrograd on an important mission at an early date are not confirmed.

Yuan Shih-k'ai has given orders to the effect that officials who are elected to the Lifayuan have to resign their posts after the election.

A mandate announces the issue of the new domestic loan amounting to 20 million Dollars, at 95, bearing six per cent interest. The securities for the loan are the receipts from the wine and tobacco tax, yielding 11,680,000 Dollars annually.

Yunnanese Reinforced

A Chungking telegram reports:—On March 4, a foreign missionary reached Chungking from the direction of Luchowfu and stated that severe engagements have been continued near Luchowfu since the end of February and fighting is still going on. Both sides have had many casualties.

Lately, the Yunnan forces have been reinforced, probably by the main force of General Tsai Ao. The Yunnan forces are likely to make a general attack on Luchowfu.

The Shanghai Nippo says that eight battalions, with one artillery battalion of the Anhui army, under General Nieh Yu-feng, arrived at Hankow on March 6 and left for Ichang on March 7.

According to the Shunpao, General Chow Wen-ping has reported that his division has nearly all reached Paochingfu. The situation in western Hunan is quieter.

The Sinwanpao declares that the Peking Government has wired and required Tang Shao-yi to come up to Peking. It is reported that Tang Shao-yi has replied that he is unable to come up to Peking at present.

Yen En-yu has been appointed Superintendent of the Chinese students in the U.S.A.

The Shunpao says that General Lu Jung-ting, the Chiangchun of Kwangsi, having been appointed the Commissioner to appease Kweichow, handed over the seal of the Chiangchun of Kwangsi to General Chen Ping-kun, the acting Chiangchun, on March 3rd.

British Torpedo-Boat And Destroyer Sunk By East Coast Mines

Coquette and No. 11 Are Lost; Casualty List Names Four Officers and 41 Men

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 10.—Official.—The destroyer Coquette (300-400 tons; 25 knots; built 1895-1901) and torpedo-boat 11 have been mined and sunk off the east coast, with a loss of 4 officers and 41 men.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 16
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk..Mar. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Mar. 18
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Mar. 24
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Apr. 7
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 18
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone....Mar. 20
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara Mar. 20
Per P. and O. s.s. Nore...Mar. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on February 18, was due at Yokohama on March 4 and here on or about today, per s.s. Manila Maru.

The Canadian mail of March 4 is due at Yokohama on March 18, and here on March 23, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

The French mail of February 6 is due to arrive here this morning at 5 a.m. Left Hongkong at 10 a.m. on Thursday, March 9, per M.M. s.s. Polynesien.

ARMY OF FOUR MILLION ESTIMATED FOR BRITAIN

This To Be Exclusive of Dominion Forces and British Troops in India

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 10.—The army estimates provide for a personnel of 4,000,000 men, exclusive of the troops of the Dominions and the British troops in India.

BRITISH OCCUPY TARATA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 10.—The War Office announces that General Smuts reports: After the occupation of Chala, yesterday, General Venter's force pushed on to Taveta. They found it partially evacuated. Some Germans, with a machine-gun, surrendered to General Berenger.

We occupied Tarata. Simultaneously, General Tighe commenced a bombardment and attack on Salaita, which we occupied. Our operations continue.

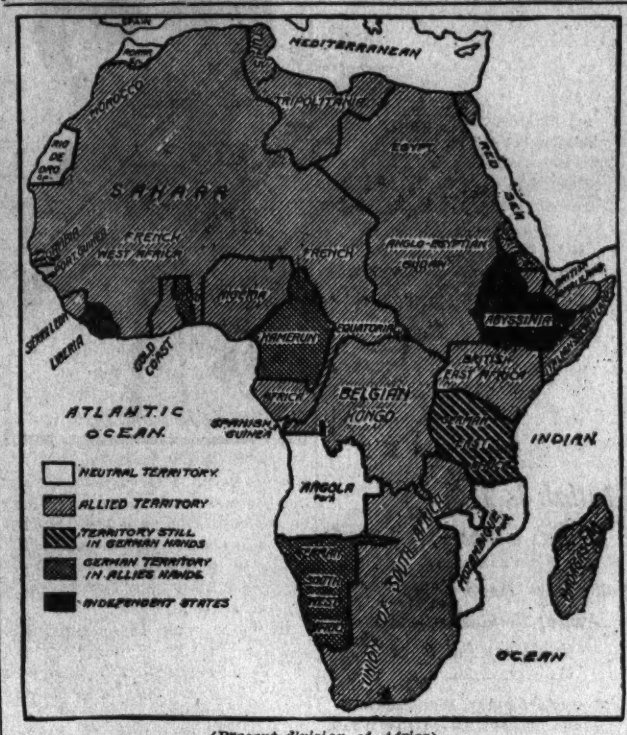
DRUNKENNESS LESS BY 40 PER CENT IN BRITAIN

Result of War Restrictions, Ll. George Says; Effect On Empire's Future

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 10.—Mr. Lloyd George told a temperance deputation that drink restrictions had caused a decrease of 40 per cent. of drunkenness. He said that he believed that the people, before the war was ended, would realise that the future of the Empire depended on the settlement of the drink question.

Germans Now Hold Little of Africa



(Present division of Africa)

The internment of 14,000 Germans and natives in Spanish Guinea, to which they retreated from the Cameroons, reported in despatches from Madrid, leaves but the Colony of German East Africa in the hands of the Teutons.

The Cameroons campaign began more than a year ago, the British occupying the ports and working into the interior from the coast and from Nigeria on the north, while the French advanced from the French Congo, which bounds the German possession on the south and east.

The campaign practically was ended with the capture by the British at the beginning of the present year of Jaunde, where the Germans had chosen to make their last stand. After this engagement the Germans and their native supporters retreated steadily across the Spanish frontier.

The taking of the Cameroons leaves German East Africa as the only remaining German possession in Africa. At the beginning of the war the Germans held German South-west Africa, a great tract lying on the Atlantic north of the Union of South Africa; Togoland, a smaller territory between the Gold Coast and Dahomey, and German East Africa. Togoland was conquered easily; German South-west Africa fell before the forces of the Union of South Africa under Premier Botha, the one time Boer General, after a long and arduous campaign.

No effective expedition has yet been sent against German East Africa. Minor attempts by the British to enter this colony have been repulsed, and by last accounts German forces from the colony were just across the border in British East Africa. A proposed expedition from the Union of South Africa for the subjugation of this last remaining German colony apparently has been interrupted by the sending of the South African forces north for the protection of Egypt against the reported Turko-German drive.

WORLD'S SILVER OUTPUT IN 1915 WAS £19,750,000

Present Supplies in London Not Large, But Demand Has Broadened

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 10.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states: The undertone of the silver market continues good and prices are well maintained. Supplies are not large, but demand has somewhat broadened, though the Indian bazaars and China have made only moderate purchases. Exchange on China is nearer parity than it has been for some time.

The decree making Rupees legal tender in Egypt is interesting as a step towards the co-ordination of local currency in the Empire. It also indicates another drain upon the stock of silver Rupees.

The Director of the United States Mint estimates the world's production of silver during 1915 at nearly £19,750,000.

AVALANCHE IS LATEST WEAPON IN GREAT WAR

Austrians Release Them By Firing High Explosives But Fail To Shift Italians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, March 9.—An official communique reports: The continuance of bad weather is hampering operations in the mountain zone. The enemy have sought to turn the weather to account, by firing high explosives, bringing down avalanches on the Italian positions, but they have done no damage.

The Italians succeeded in advancing their lines in the rugged Tofana country, in the Isonzo zone.

The Future Depends On Dominions' Action Says Mr. Bonar Law

Britain Will Welcome Any Proposal Approved By The Colonies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 9.—At a luncheon given in honor of the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, at the House of Commons, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the Dominions have given so much to the war that things cannot remain the same after the war. They hoped to gain by this loathsome war an Empire, one in structure for all time.

In his belief, the future depended on the action of the Dominions, because the Mother Country would welcome any scheme approved by them.

Mr. Hughes, who received an ovation, said: "We are heart and soul in this war. Nothing shall stand in the way of a complete victory."

He emphasised that they must strive at all costs to destroy German trade.

Wellington, March 9.—The Rt. Hon. P. W. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, says that it is impossible for him or for Sir Joseph Ward to be in London by May.

Rioting in Cologne Over Verdun Losses

Passengers Kept On Trains, Guns Posted in Streets To Restrain Mobs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 10.—The Telegraaf reports that there was serious rioting at Cologne, on the 7th, in consequence of the German losses at Verdun. Travellers were prevented from leaving their trains at the station. It is reported that guns are posted in the streets to restrain the mobs.

CORBEAUX WOODS ALMOST ENTIRELY IN FRENCH HANDS

Germans Launch Furious Attacks Against Vaux, All Being Repulsed

NEVER WAS TAKEN

Claim to Capture Is 'Flagrant Lying,' Paris Officially Declares

GREAT AIR FIGHT

15 of Kaiser's Machines Routed; Five Brought To Ground

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 10.—Official.—The situation at Verdun is unchanged. The Germans did not attempt an infantry attack.

A reciprocal bombardment continued on the whole front. It was violent on both sides of the Meuse and intermittent in Woevre.

The French batteries wrecked the German trenches on Hill 425, eastward of Thann. They again bombarded the German convoys in the Argonnes.

Paris, March 10.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: West of the Meuse, we continued to progress during the day in Corbeaux Woods, almost all of which is in our hands.

Shatter German Attacks

East of the Meuse, the Germans made several attacks on our front from Douaumont to Vaux. One attack at the village of Douaumont was shattered by our fire. Furious attacks against the village of Vaux were also repulsed, with heavy loss.

Finally, the Germans launched violent massed attacks against the trenches bordering the bottom of the ridge on which stands Vaux Fort. These were repulsed, our curtain-fire inflicting enormous losses.

The activity of the opposing artillery was most violent on both banks of the Meuse. There was an intermittent bombardment in Woevre.

We captured a trench in Upper Alsace, after a grenade-fight. Our artillery in Belgium and the Champagne shelled the enemy's positions.

The communique this afternoon gives details of some brilliant French successes in the air. Numerous actions occurred, mostly over the German lines. 15 German aeroplanes were routed, of which ten were seen to plunge vertically to their own lines. A Fokker and one other machine were felled in the Champagne and three at Verdun.

Vaux Was Not Taken

An official communique describes the German boast of the capture of Vaux as flagrant lying. It says that, the very hour that the Berlin telegram appeared, a French officer was entering Fort Vaux and found that it had not been attacked, but remained in French hands.

The communique points out that the Germans are multiplying their falsehoods since the failure of their offensive.

The French officers have had the greatest difficulty in restraining their men, who are anxious to attack, but there have been opportunities when the French infantry charged with irresistible fury. Such was the fight at Corbeaux Wood, where the German advance threatened to cut off the French troops holding Ole Hill.

The action began at noon on Wednesday. The French, advancing in the open, showed great cleverness in taking cover and their losses were insignificant, despite the German shelling, but, in the desperate close-quarter fighting, inside the wood, the French fought in an absolute frenzy.

20 Charge Maxim

At one point, 20 men volunteered to charge a deadly machine-gun, which was concealed in a ditch and, leaping between the trees, ten of them reached and bayonetted the gunners. The wood was cleared early in the afternoon, whereupon the Germans concentrated their artillery fire on the wood and their reserves made an onslaught at dusk.

A fight lasting the whole night resulted in the French remaining masters of practically the whole of the wood.

Similar scenes occurred at the village of Vaux, when two companies out of brigade after brigade of the attacking Germans secured and barricaded some houses. The French made a counter-attack with the bayonet and expelled them, after a most ferocious conflict.

St. Vincent de Paul Society

The following is the report for 1915 of the committee of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul:—

We have the pleasure to lay before the Patrons, Subscribers and Members of our Society the following Report for the Year 1915.

It is with much regret that we have to chronicle the death of our late Secretary Bro. J. F. M. Gutterres, who during the term of 4 years of office, did a great deal for the Conference.

During the year we held 40 Sunday meeting with an average attendance of 9 members, which we consider quite satisfactory.

We enrolled one new member, and before the last week of the year 3 more admissions were announced.

We have now under our care 9 families and 13 single persons whose weekly allowances total 124 catties of Rice and $16.75. We had to discontinue grants to several persons whom we found were receiving sufficient allowances from other Charitable institutions.

Our General Meeting took place on 5th June. There was a rather small attendance and the collection after the meeting only yielded $62.40 against $264.40 in 1914.

Our expenses for the year show an increase of $341.75 over the preceding year while our receipts show a decrease of $173.02; we were therefore compelled to utilise the funds deposited in the Bank to meet running expenses.

Our usual Christmas collection which realised $128.30, is the best on record and we were able, besides distributing a decent grant to all our poor, to contribute towards the Christmas feast given to the poor, by the Rev. Mothers of the Institution of the Holy Family and other charitable societies.

Our thanks are due to the Municipal Council for the remission of taxes to some of our poor and to Mr. P. O'Brien Twigg for special reduction on medical supplies.

We conclude by sincerely thanking all those who aided us in the carrying on of our work, and appeal to all who are interested in our Society for pecuniary help, old clothing, shoes, etc., which shall be thankfully received. We also wish to extend a hearty invitation to all Catholic youths to join our Society, and to all the ladies and gentlemen of the Hongkew Parish to be subscribers.

The Committee:—
H. C. Lubeck, President.
B. A. da Cruz, Vice-President.
D. M. G. Gutterres, Secretary.
F. X. S. M. Gutterres, Treasurer.

Working Account for the Year Ending December 31, 1915

Dr.

To weekly grants..	$721.60	
„ monthly grants.	221.30	
„ grant to St. Xavier's School..	300,00	
„ cost of rice.....	341.40	
„ occasional grants	22.50	
„ medicine supplied	12.55	
„ Xmas grant ...	122.00	
		1,741.35
„ Balance in hand	90.41	
„ „ at Bank	1,120.30	
		1,210.71
		$2,952.06

Cr.	$
By balance brought forward	1,717.49
„ weekly collections	179.07
„ subscribers	567.00
„ proceeds of poor box...	200.87
„ collection General meeting	62.40
„ exch. of small coin.....	10.87
„ Xmas collection	128.30
„ donations	13.50
„ interest from Bank	72.56
	$2,952.06

F. X. S. M. Gutterres,
Treasurer.

Shanghai, December 31, 1915.

Mullah Is Too Fat To Continue Raids

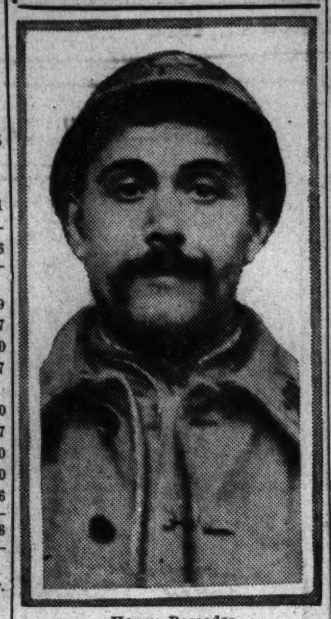
Followers Have Also Fallen Away; Somaliland Situation Very Favorable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 9.—In the House of Commons, Mr. A. H. D. Steel-Maitland, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the situation in Somaliland was extraordinarily favorable. There had been less trouble during the past eighteen months than for many years.

The tribes in the north, who are largely the cause of trouble, were gradually deserting the Mullah, while raids made by the Abyssinians had temporarily incapacitated the tribes in the south. The inactivity of the Mullah was due partly to obesity and partly to the decrease in his followers and his camels.

Choked 25 Enemies To Death, Soldier From Canada Claims



Henry Bessodes

New York, February 8.—Henri Bessodes's favorite way of killing the enemy is to grab him by the throat and choke him to death. He claims to have slain twenty-five in that way since his career in a French regiment began.

He came in on the storm-tossed and delayed liner Chicago. While he was in France fighting his wife died in Montreal. He is on his way back to Canada to get his two children and take them to France. When he arrived he was still wearing his service uniform of invisible grey and his steel helmet.

KRUPENSKY TO TOKIO

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 11.—The Ukase of the appointment of M. Krupensky as Ambassador to Tokio has been signed. Prince Kougacheff succeeds M. Krupensky.

Prince Kougacheff, before the war, was Councillor of the Embassy at Vienna. He is at present Chief of the Chancellery of the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army.

He was also formerly First Secretary of the Russian Legation at Tokio and spent a few months in Peking.

Germans in Ispahan Preparing to Leave

Persians Submitting; Negotiate For Surrender of Teuton Conspirators

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 9.—The official communique issued today records isolated offensives on both sides along the whole front from the Dvina to Galicia. The Germans attempted to cross the Dvina east of Friedrichstadt, but were repulsed.

At daylight, the Russians stormed a trench near Olyk, bayoneting or capturing its defenders.

The Germans are evacuating Ispahan. The occupation of Kermanshah has resulted in the unanimous submission of the Persian tribes. Negotiations for the surrender of the German conspirators are progressing.

Rizeh is situated in a sheltered bay and will be a naval base for the coming Russian advance on Trebizond.

Peking, March 8.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated March 6, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—On the Riga front, to the south of Lake Babit, our artillery destroyed part of the enemy's trenches. Eastward of Friedrichstadt, we effectively shelled a party of German workmen.

In the Jakobstadt region, south-eastward of Vessen, our artillery dispersed a party of German infantry and a convoy. German scouts, who had approached our lines between the Rivers Olderneits and Sussei, were dispersed by our rifle-fire.

On the Dvinsk position, at Illukst, fighting is continuing for possession of mine craters.

The Turkish front.—Our troops who effected a landing on the Black Sea coast, assisted by a heavy fire by our fleet, during the night of March 4 occupied Atina, east of Trebizond. They rapidly advanced to the south, forcing the Turks to abandon their positions.

They captured 2 officers, 280 men, 2 guns, ammunition and rifles. Continuing the pursuit, our troops, on March 5, occupied the village of Mapavri, halfway between Atina and Rizeh.

Turks Calling Men Of Fifty to Colors

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 9.—The Turks are calling up men of 50 years of age.

DR. JAMESON ILL

Reuter's Service

London, March 10.—The Rt. Hon. Sir L. S. Jameson (of Jameson raid fame and Premier of South Africa) has been operated on for kidney trouble. A second operation will be necessary.

Pemberton Bi ling Is Elected an M. P.

Airman With Big Program Defeats Coalition Candidate In East Herts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 10.—In the East Herts bye-election, the Independent candidate, Mr. Pemberton Billing, polled 4,590 votes and the Coalition candidate, Captain Brodie Henderson, 3,559 votes. The result is noteworthy, as Mr. Pemberton Billing is fighting for an improved air-service and Captain Brodie Henderson is a Unionist, but has official Liberal support.

STRANDING OF KOLYA

A Marine Court inquiry held at Hongkong on March 6, to investigate the stranding of the steamer Kolya at Hainan island in February, made a finding that the course of the steamer was wrongly set and that the stranding was entirely due to the gross carelessness of the master, but taking into consideration that he took proper action to get the ship off after the grounding, it was ordered that his master's certificate, foreign-going, be suspended for twelve months, but would grant him during that period a river master's certificate or a foreign-going chief mate's certificate. The Court ordered that George Carpendale be severely reprimanded for his carelessness in the navigation of the ship and that the same be placed on record.

Captain Willox could furnish no explanation of how he made the incorrect reckoning which threw the steamer on the reef. He said the course had been checked over by Chief Officer Carpendale. He said that never before in 40 years of his experience had he had a ship of his on shore.

The attorney representing the two officers said that he had been instructed to plead guilty to negligence for both. He said that the accident was absolutely inexplicable as both men were proven to be sober at the time. Repairs costing $45,000 were necessary on the steamer as the result of striking the reef.

News Brevities

The celebration of St. Patrick's Day by the St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai will be in the form of a dinner for members followed by a musical program at the Palace Hotel. St. Patrick's Day comes on Friday, March 17.

* * *

A dance was held at the Customs Club last night that was unusually well attended. Light refreshments were served.

Cathedral Recital

A special musical program will be given at the Holy Trinity Cathedral at 6 p.m. on Thursday in aid of the funds of the Charity Organization Committee. There will be a chorus of 50 voices. Mr. R. B. Hurry is to be conductor. The solo violinists are Miss E. R. Jansen and Miss McCabe. During the program a collection will be taken in aid of the Charity Organization Committee fund.

Great care has been taken in selecting the different numbers and the result is that the most beautiful and impressive compositions of the masters will be given. The numbers follow:

1—Third Mode Melody.... Thomas Tallis
2—Fantasia No. 2 in F. Minor.... Mozart
3—Jerusalem.....Peter Cornelius
4—Basso Ostinato.....Arensky
5—The Surrender of the Soul to the Everlasting Love.... Peter Cornelius
6—Concerto for Two Violins.... J. S. Bach
7—The Cherubic Hymn.... Tschaikowsky

The chorus is made up of the following:

Soprano:—Mesdames R. A. Berthet, F. E. Hodges, C. Kliene, C. S. Medhurst, F. Seitz, H. Thomas, Misses E. Newbery, B. Rasmussen, E. Richard, A. Wilson, Masters R. O. Bauld, G. F. Bichard, A. C. Hall, H. E. Harris, K. S. Macdonald, S. Murphine, R. J. Tippin.

Tenor:—Messrs. H. F. Bell, F. E. Hodges, A. J. Hughes, C. H. James, N. G. Maitland, S. H. Peek, W. A. Willis, E. O. Wilson.

Alto:—Mesdames H. Chatley, J. Frost, F. J. Hinton, J. H. Hinton, N. G. Maitland, N. Mathieson, H. G. Simms, Misses H. C. Bowser, M. W. Tod, Mr. W. A. Mitchell.

Bass:—Messrs. G. F. Ashley, J. Bennett, E. C. Emmett, G. F. Forshaw, J. Frost, J. H. Hinton, C. W. Malkin, C. W. Marshall, F. J. Norbury, H. C. Patrick, J. G. Pedley, H. Thomas.

Accompanist (rehearsals) Miss J. Kliene.

Obituary

Birkenhead Survivor Dead

Reuter's Service

London, March 10.—The death is announced of Captain Bond-Shelton, a survivor of the sinking of the s.s. Birkenhead.

Lord R. Leveson-Gower

Reuter's Service

London, March 10.—The death is announced of Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower.

Lisbon Calls Up Naval Reservists

(Continued from Page 1)

that the German Minister in Portugal protested against the illegal seizure of German ships in Portuguese ports. Nevertheless, the Portuguese Government semi-officially declared in the Lisbon newspapers that no German protest had been made. The Portuguese Minister of Justice, in the House of Commons, also denied the existence of a German protest.

The Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs gave his word of honor to a member of the staff of the Italian newspaper Il Secolo, to the effect that Germany had issued no protest against the seizure of the ships. The German Minister unsuccessfully demanded a correction of the semi-official statements.

Only on March 4, the Portuguese Minister in Berlin handed a note of the Portuguese Government to the Foreign Office, denying the right of the German claims. A copy of this Portuguese note was sent to the German Minister in Lisbon, with instructions to hand to the Portuguese Government the German note, as quoted above.

Oscar Strock Concert

The concert given by Mr. Oscar Strock, at the Lyceum Theater, last evening, was but poorly patronized, but those who went were given a real musical treat and they were not slow to show their appreciation.

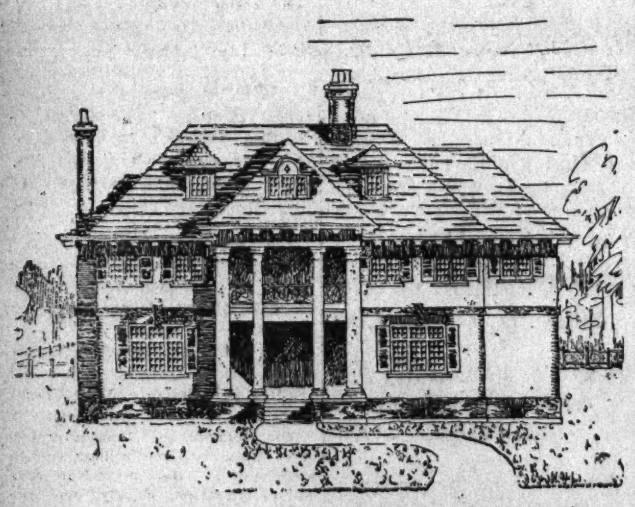
Mr. Oscar Strock bore the major part of the program upon his own capable shoulders. There can be no two opinions as to his talent as a pianist. His wonderful technique, combined with a nice appreciation of the composers, made his recital something to be remembered with pleasure.

Rachmaninoff's Prelude was, of course, popular. Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso received great treatment and won loud applause.

The pianist was well supported by Mr. Curry in two charming songs, Mrs. Thoresen and Mr. Speelman. The last-named was in capital voice and was most acceptable. Miss Jouravel again delighted the audience with her singing.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 56.4 and the minimum 41.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 67.2 and 44.2.



41, RUE MASSENET

Taels 4,000 Down

Will buy this attractive residence. The balance of the purchase price may be paid by easy instalments.

THIS BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE

has three spacious rooms on the ground floor, opening South on to a broad veranda. Two large bedrooms have adjoining tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets connected with a septic tank. A third bedroom or sitting room forms a comfortable and attractive arrangement.

The kitchen and pantry are tiled and provided with sinks, shelves, tables, cupboards, etc. and a modern kitchen range supplies hot water to all parts of the house. This house is now

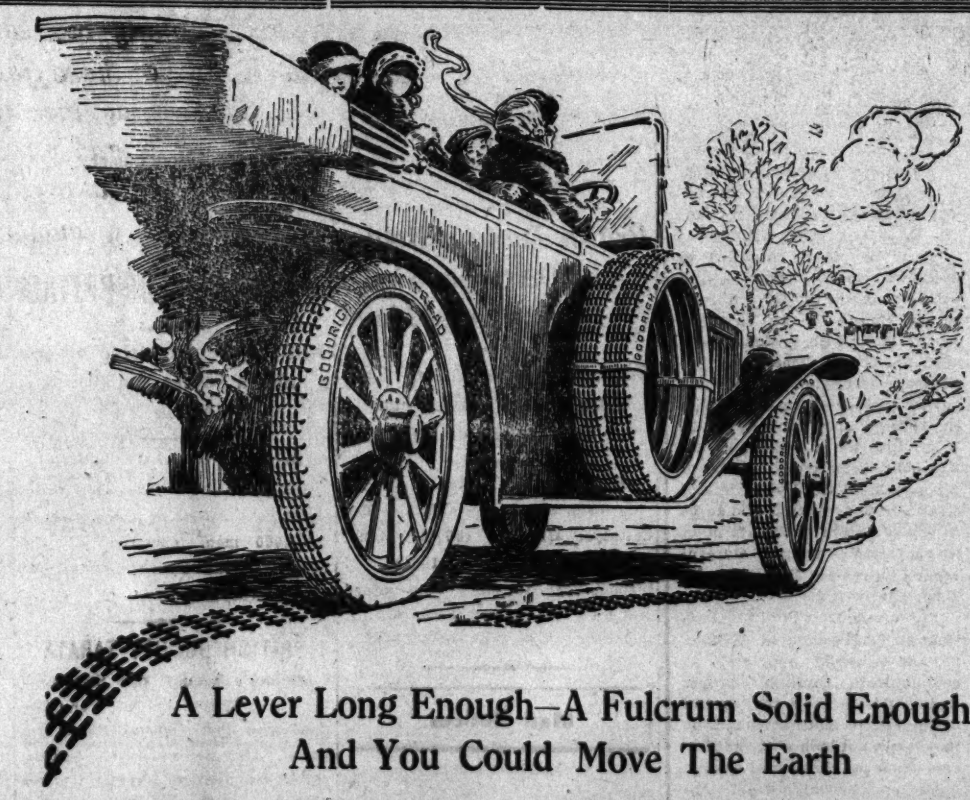
Open for Inspection.

The garden has ample space for flower beds, two tennis courts, garage, etc.

The locality is the best and healthiest in Shanghai.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39, Nanking Road.



A Lever Long Enough—A Fulcrum Solid Enough
And You Could Move The Earth

*Merely to illustrate that although some things may look pretty big at the start, they may not be so difficult to accomplish—***if you have the means.** *It may seem almost an impossibility to hold a great, heavy motor car on its course when rounding slippery corners—to have it answer its brakes readily on any pavement or road—in short, to mean perfect safety under all conditions—but it can be done if the car is equipped with*

GOODRICH SAFETY TREAD TYRES

Those wonderful cross-bars on the Goodrich Safety Tread are the secret.

They dig right down to hard rock-bottom and grip like a vice. The dangerous skid can't even start!

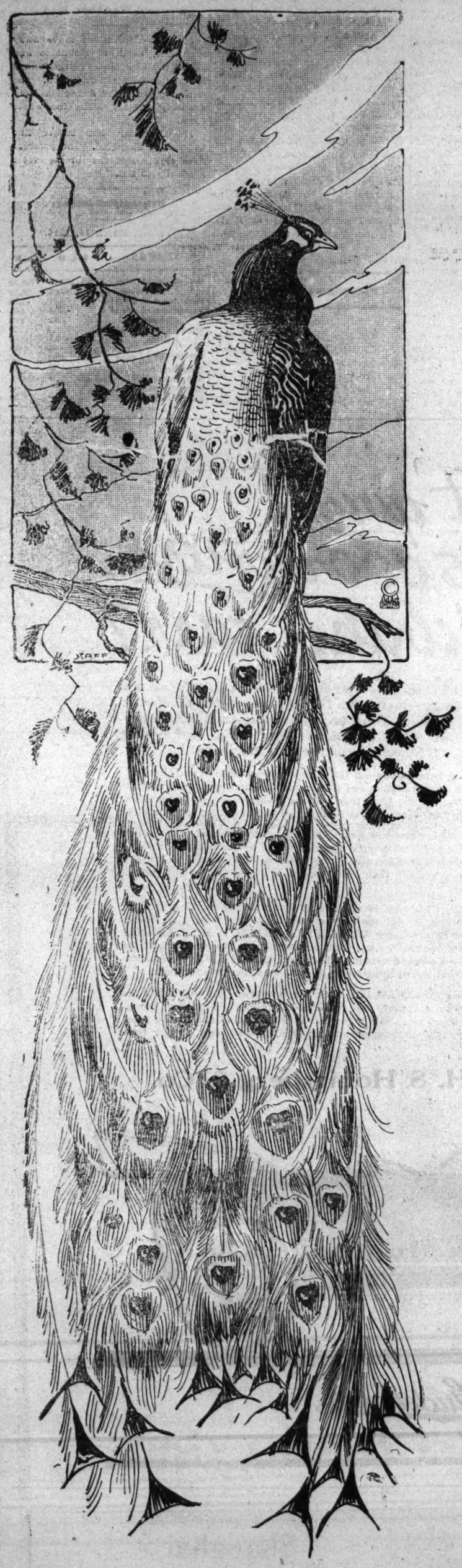
You don't have to make your car do acrobatic stunts to counteract lurches here and slides there when the pavement is slippery—with your heart in your mouth all the time.

On Goodrich Safety Treads you just drive—that's all.

And this Tyre is built for more than SAFETY. It is going to give you MORE MILES owing to the extra thickness of tough Goodrich rubber at the point of contact with the road.

Obtainable at all Garages, or from the Distributors.

OLIVIER IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY,
Olivier Building, Shanghai. Telephones 1930 & 1536



13, Nanking Road,
Shanghai,
12/3/16.

Dear Madam,

Our Lace Department, always to the fore with new goods and novelties, has certainly excelled all previous efforts to keep abreast of the times with the immense stock opened only a few days ago. It is extremely difficult to select any particular laces for description, so attractive and fascinating is the whole collection, so we will content ourselves with just mentioning a few of the varieties received.

The New Shadow Laces and Flouncings are novel in design and procurable in all widths from 9 to 54 inches, and are certain to find great favour for summer gowns, etc. Amongst our last shipment we unpacked one piece each of black and white genuine Lyons Silk Ninon so indispensable during this season of the year.

Black and White Silk Dress Net is always useful and stylish for afternoon wear, whilst the Plain Cotton Nets procurable in Black, White, Ecru and Paris shades, afford one an opportunity to gratify one's taste to the utmost.

Lace and Net Frillings are still showing on many of the Paris Model Gowns, so we have imported a few pieces, entirely different to anything ever shown before, and we feel sure ladies will be quick to appreciate the utility and daintiness of them.

Embroidered Flouncings, suitable for summer underwear and children's frocks, are here in several pretty designs, 27 inches wide, and if we mention that the prices run from One Dollar a yard, it will be seen that the prices are one of their great attractions.

Never before have we imported such an immense and well assorted stock of Plain Colour Ribbons in both Silk and Satin, including the dainty Rosebud lingerie washing ribbon.

Another innovation of this season, and one that should prove popular, is the Wide Reversible Patent Leather Belts, in black, white and red.

A long-felt want—a practical Motor Scarf, that is at the same time becoming, is now procurable, made of open-mesh knit silk, so shaped that it is adaptable for head or shoulder wear.

Silk Stockings were once an extravagance. This is not now the case, as our famous "Countess" Real Silk Stockings, procurable in black, white and all colours, provide comfort and appearance with our guarantee of good wear, whilst the price is only Two Dollars seventy-five.

It's certainly too early to use a Sunshade, but it's not too early to select the one you require, for we have just opened out our new season's stock and we may safely say never has such a magnificent collection been shown under one roof. We must just mention that lovers of black and white will be charmed by the beautiful effects produced this season; further there are a few decided novelties in shapes and colours that will appeal to all who insist on exclusiveness and originality.

Though early in the season our Dress Department has just received a few dress lengths of novelty Cotton Voiles, in each case only one of each design, thus avoiding duplication. Our well known French Dress Linens have also arrived, and for early Spring Costumes, etc., there is yet nothing to equal them. Plain Cotton Voiles, always useful and dressy, are obtainable in White and Colours.

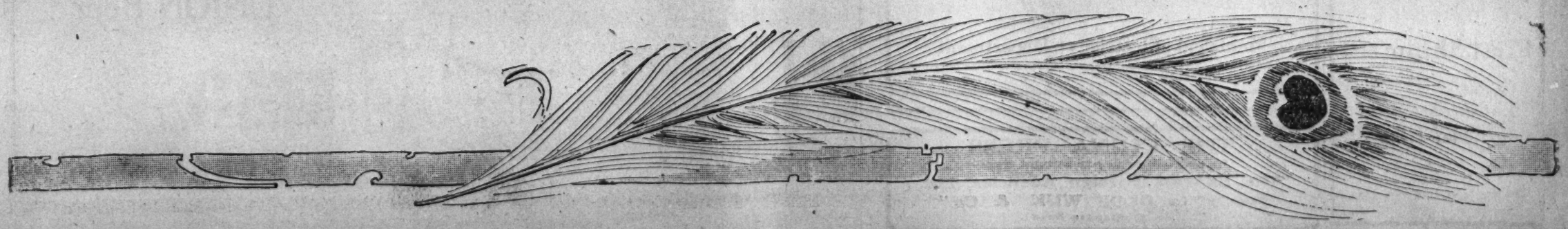
Our Ladies' Shoe Department is particularly attractive just now with a display of the famous "Queen Quality" Shoes, in the very latest styles and modes for present wear. Amongst the many deserving of attention is the "Langdon" model, a patent Calf Court Shoe with fawn cloth top. Another effective shoe is the "Royal" model, a good fitting Court Shoe with 3 strap front, in dull Kid Calf and the new French heel, whilst those looking for boots that are exclusive and different, will find their wants have been carefully studied.

No lady can afford to miss paying a visit to our showrooms this week. We have unpacked 69 Spring Hats, copies of the very latest Paris models; hats that you will not find elsewhere in Shanghai. Another attraction are the Pretty Trimmed Hats for the little ones; they are at once smart and becoming. Ladies who appreciate comfort and appearance will admire the new Sports Coats we have just opened; they are entirely different to anything shown in Shanghai before, and the new Paris shade Silk Blouses will certainly prove as popular here as they are doing in London and Paris.

We trust we may have the favour of a visit from you at your earliest convenience, for we feel sure you will find much to interest you.

We remain, Yours faithfully,

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.



TO SEEK RARE FAUNA IN KWEICHOW PROVINCE

Expedition from the American Museum of Natural History Will Sail in March

PARTY INCLUDES A WOMAN

Mrs. Andrews To Accompany Husband, Leader of Explorers, As Photographer

New York, February 10.—China is to be searched for rare forms of animal life by the Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, the plans of which were announced yesterday by the Trustees of the institution.

The expedition which will leave early in March is to be in charge of Roy Chapman Andrews of the Department of Mammalogy, whose quest for whales on the Japanese coast and whose explorations in Corea have especially prepared him for Oriental traveling.

He is to be accompanied by Mrs. Andrews, who, with him, will journey into the lands of half savage tribes and help to kill tigers. She goes as the official photographer of the party, for she is an expert with the camera, with color plates, and also in the taking of moving pictures. She will for the first time in this work use the new moving picture camera invented by rapid E. Akeley, the African explorer. Mrs. Andrews is also a good shot with a rifle and she expects to be a better one before her return a year and a half hence. Mrs. Andrews, who is well known both here and abroad, is the daughter of Colonel Henry Borup, U. S. A., and a sister of the late George Borup, the Arctic explorer. It was through her brother that she met Mr. Andrews, for both were associated in their scientific work. Mrs. Andrews was educated in the Kaiserin Auguste Institute in Germany and is a friend of the daughter ofthe Emperor of Germany.

It is the object of the expedition to reach parts of southern China concerning the zoology of which little is known. Many years ago two Jesuit missionaries, Pere David and Pere Heude, made explorations there and some work was done by the French naturalist, Milne-Edwards and Dr. Swinhoe, an English scientist. An important expedition was also sent in 1906 by the Duke of Bedford for the British Museum, which followed the course of the Yangtse River.

Among the animals found in that region are the takin, the goral and serow, forms between the sheep and the goats. Far in the interior is found the takin, which is of a golden yellow hue and as large as a cow, but has the characteristics of the goat tribe. The explorers expect to bring back several specimens. The museum's expedition will make researches in Kweichow province and where it will come in touch with the Miao-Tsze tribe, which, although it lives within Chinese territory, is independent of the Government.

New Studebakers Rouse Much Interest

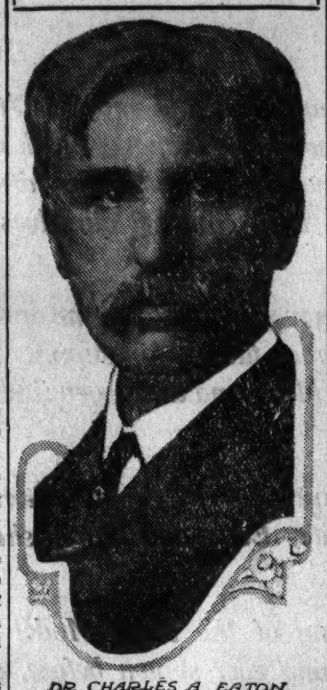
The new Studebaker series 17 "four" and "six" cars, which made their appearance on the market recently are regarded by many as the most interesting machines which have been offered the motoring public during the past few months. The improvements in minor features are such that during the past week the Studebaker distributing depots have been exceedingly busy explaining and demonstrating these to prospective owners.

Appealing particularly to the motorist who must use his car in all kinds of weather is the improved rain and wind-proof windshield. The upper pane of the windsheld is so adjusted that when it is closed there is no gap between it and the lower pane.

Slots in the bases upon which are fitted the individual front seats, make it possible to move both seats either forward or backward giving either additional or less leg room to either driver or passenger at the choice of the occupants of the seats. Furthesmore, the seat alongside the driver's may be turned completely around and securely locked in position.

The element of skidding has been overcome by the improved equalizers, which operate directly over the transmission, which make them not only more certain and quick in response to pressure from either the emergency or foot brakes, but which give an absolutely equal braking power on both brakes at the same instant and for the entire period of time during which the brakes are utilized.

'Rockefeller's Pastor Quits Church to Work For Preparedness



DR CHARLES A EATON.

New York, February 8.—The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, has resigned to take up the cause of preparedness, of which he has long been a staunch adherent.

He plans to write and lecture on the subject. At present the news papers are preaching better than the preachers, he said.

Dr. Eaton added that he was thoroughly in accord with President Wilson's preparedness program.

It was while acting as pastor of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, that Dr. Eaton received the call to the Madison Avenue Church. He has long been known as "Rockefeller's pastor," John D. Rockefeller being a member of the Euclid Avenue Congregation. Dr. Eaton and the Standard Oil magnate have always been staunch friends.

In his letter of resignation read from the pulpit, he says:—

"If my life is spared, it is my purpose after a brief rest to devote myself by voice and pen to the great work of spiritual and social reconstruction which is made necessary and must follow the present world war, and in which our country must play a large part.

"In common with the rest of the world, America is entering upon a new age. I feel it my duty so far as I may be able, to help in the forming of public opinion and the interpretation of the vast and complicated problems which confront us."

Romances Of War In The Mud

By W. Beach Thomas

General Headquarters, France, February 6.—The spirit of our fighting men has begun to restore if not romance, at any rate character, to this blind and muddy war. In the air, of course, all movement is romantic; and on the wings of the morning keen-eyed boys leap each morning to single combats and strange journeys that quite surpass all the fights and mystic adventures of the Round Table or the Fairy Queen.

The clouds are more devious and deadly than any forest; and no dragon or Lady Duessa was ever more demoniac than the noisy Fokker, spitting venom through mouthless head. But there is romance also in the slime, in the viscous and yeasty slime of Flanders, where men live in a graveyard, daily ploughed and furrowed by the sacrilegious shells of the enemy and the shovels of friends.

Never did romance triumph over a fouler medium. A man would go out at night into the wizard kingdom of No Man's Land, alert to seek high adventure and strung to the pitch of ecstasy. He would feel himself astray in an unreal land; but just when imagination is most finely touched this foul substance on which the fight is fought brings him down to the grimmest and least heroic reality with a bump and a jerk; his boot pulled forward with some difficulty for the next pace into the enchanted land comes out with the loud pop of suction.

Betrayed by the Squelch

Was ever hero in fact or fiction so betrayed to the enemy? Not Don Quixote, but Sancho Panza, could do justice to an enterprise that began so finely and ended in such ridicule. Nevertheless, and in spite of all, No Man's Land becomes under the fresh enterprise of our soldiers a more and more romantic realm. You may be given away by the squeeze of your boots in the mud. You may find the enchanted land unpleasantly like a waste suburban garden, a place of rats and old tins and bits of wood and wire and unexpected holes—altogether noisome and unlovely; but even here we touch the high romance notwithstanding.

A certain change in the tactics of the war has added attractions to the game. The Germans no longer compete for control as once they did, whether from motives of policy or from want of the spark of enterprise. But no man knows what he will meet either here or in the land beyond. At one time you may find yourself close to a crowd of enemies. At another they will hold the front line with so few men that their trench itself becomes almost a part of No Man's Land. Hench the cutting out (trench raid) expeditions of recent weeks have yielded experiences which surpass imagination.

One of our men slipped into a German trench which seemed to be as quiet as "the vasty halls of death." He heard no sound, saw no movement, till he met a single sentinel, asleep at his post. Should he kill him with a bomb or risk a closer approach and use the battle-axe? He went nearer and nearer, and only when he drew very near did he see that the man was dead, stone dead, apparently shot by a sniper, and left there, a dead man ,to guard this corridor of dead.

At another time the trench might be "as busy as the City streets at lunch-time"; and a furious battle be instantly engaged, in darkness spasmedically lit by red and green meteors controlled by the wizard enemy.

Such expeditions are rare, but in all parts of the fighting the individual is now able to assert himself from time to time; and men discover special gifts that they had never suspected in themselves and with which they were certainly never credited in civilian life by either friends or enemies.

Market Gardener Sniper

One of the best listeners at German trenches is a most civilian Stock Exchange man over fifty years old. The most successful sniper I know of is at home a market gardener; and the most scientific a man of wide travel and learning. This last I met walking towards dusk down the street of a half-ruined town. We stopped to talk; and he finally asked, casually, as one might inquire about the weather ,whether it was "fairly safe tonight along—trench." When we answered satisfactorily he said in the slow, bored tone that clever men are apt to adopt: "Then I may as well go along."

He was carrying on his back a considerable burden; and something in his general appearance, as he slouched along the half-ruined street in the tired light of a winter afternoon, suggested an allegorical figure from Dante or perhaps the "Pilgrim's Progress." His pack contained the apparatus used in these times of scientific slaughter for sighting an enemy over mud in front of you and shooting him after the new rules of single combat. This oldest tired civilian soldier, in spite of his air of tolerant boredom, enjoyed his occupation—at which his success was striking—much as he would have enjoyed a daily spell at research work in the laboratory. He was never quite sure whether he regarded it as work or pleasure, but everyone likes doing what he does well, even if it is killing. "What is it steels the sportsman's heart?

It is his conscious pride of art."

I could imagine him giggling in an apologetic way at the notion of quoting anything that could be called poetry in this place and giggling again later at the absurd notion as he lay in a shell hole at night in No Man's Land.

He liked this occupation as a change from daytime sniping, though, like most men who do the best work, he was always more or less frightened. "You see, war is really very dangerous," and with this final mock he disappeared behind the house where the danger began.

It is, I think, the opportunity for showing individual character, if only as a maker of gaiety in the trenches, that has kept the spirit of the Army lively in spite of the static grimness of trench warfare; and it is this individuality which will win the war.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru from Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Thomas, Mr. E. O. Waterlow, Mr. Charles Neill, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suga and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. T. Saitoh, Mr. M. Takata, Mr. I. Simoda, Mr. T. Iseda, Mr. M. Santoh, Mr. H. Takenaka, Mr. T. Kobayashi, Mr. S. Hayasaka, Mr. J. Ichimaru, Mr. S. Tsuchiya, Mr. E. Faizullabhoy.

Per C.N. s.s. Anhui from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson and 3 children, Mr. Sopher, Mr. Rhoderisk, Mr. Hill, Mr. Newson and son, Mr. Donaldson, and Mr. March.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Messrs. King, Ellis, Ede, and Beale.

Per s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. C. Quien, and Mr. T. O. B. Harman.

Passengers Departed

Per s.s. Ngankin for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Dowie, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mortimer, Mrs. Shattock, Messrs. G. N. Wilson, H. S. Kennett and Strock.

Per s.s. Chenan for Hongkong:—Comdr. and Mrs. Thomsen, Mr. and Mrs. Linnett, Mrs. E. L. Jones, and Miss Angell.

Per s.s. Tamsui for Amoy:—Mr. Ting Cheng-bing.

Siccawei Weather Report

10.—The depressions move away eastwards, north of Hokkaido and across the Loochoos. Fairly defined low center on northern Luzon. The rain stops falling at Shanghai. Very unsteady breezes along the whole coast.

11.—Overcast, but rather fine weather at Shanghai. The pressure rises slowly and the breeze veers gradually to S.E.

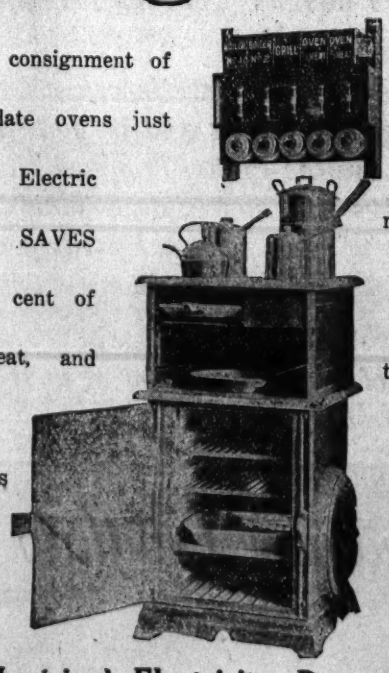
Meteorological Readings

Friday, March 10, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	763.68	765.00
" " Inches	30.07	30.12
Variation a m. for 24 h	-1.12	-1.64
Variation a m. for 12 h	-0.16	-1.55
Wind Direction	ENE	ESE
Wind Kilom per hour	7	21
Wind Miles	4.3	13.0
Temperature Cen.	6°4	8°4
Temperature Fahr.	43.5	47.1
Humidity: 00	93	67
Nebulosity: 0-10	10	9
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Ideal Cookery

A new consignment of up-to-date ovens just arrived. Electric cooking SAVES 20 per cent of the meat, and ·astly improves the flavour.



Electric Cookers, may be hired from the Electricity Department at low rates.

Municipal Electricity Department

Showrooms:—471-2, Nanking Road and A1297 Broadway.
Tel. No. 2660. Tel. No. 840.

LANTERN SLIDES
from your own, or our negatives.
Burr 2 Broadway

Oscar Landau
The Astor Drapery Stores
9, Broadway
First Shipment
of
Ladies' Beautiful Model Hats
from
Paris and London.
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THE CHINA PRESS
'Is printed on paper bought from
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Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."
[No. 6, Kiangse Road

Wouldn't you believe 175,000 owners of Studebaker cars?

SUPPOSE when buying a motor car you had the chance to talk to 175,000 owners of one specific "make." You'd be interested to know what influenced their selection, wouldn't you? Well, here's what the 175,000 Studebaker owners would tell you:

Nearly all would point out the *low cost of operation* and the flexibility of control that gives power for the instant's need without waste: And at the same time this car's ability to give dependable service in bad weather, over heavy roads and mountainous country.

And the obvious advantages of Studebaker mechanical construction would be dwelt upon—the simplicity and accessibility of the engine, the perfect balance and alignment of the chassis, the rugged strength combined with light weight and the marvellous *petrol economy*.

With many, Studebaker SERVICE was a strong deciding factor—they liked the way Studebaker stands behind its cars. And Studebaker's reputation for QUALITY, ACCURACY and DEPENDABILITY, backed by more than half a century's experience in vehicle building guaranteed to many others the QUALITY which characterizes every detail of Studebaker design, construction and finish.

But, link up the QUALITY with the low price, and you'll find the combination so strong that you'll decide to join the ranks of Studebaker owners too. We'll be glad to submit this car to the most rigorous test you suggest—on any hill, on any road, at any time you say.

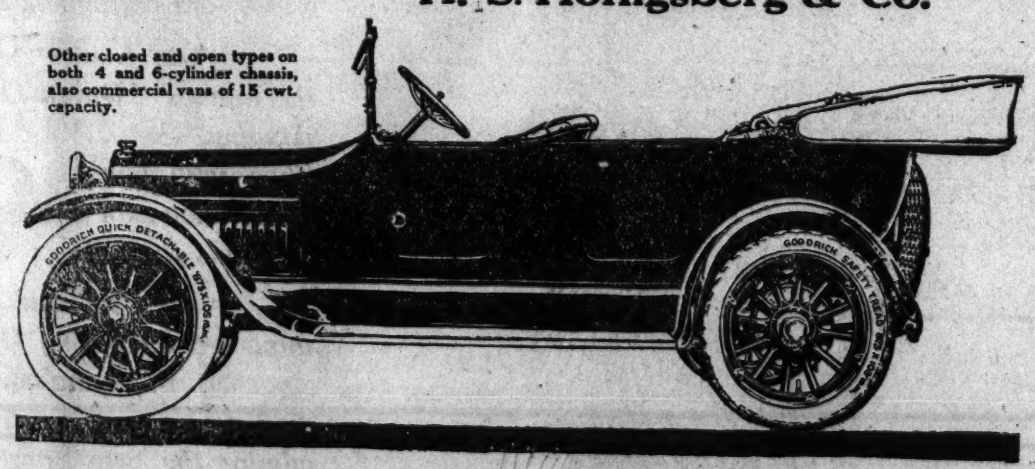
Studebaker

FOUR CYLINDER Touring Car

Tls. 2,250

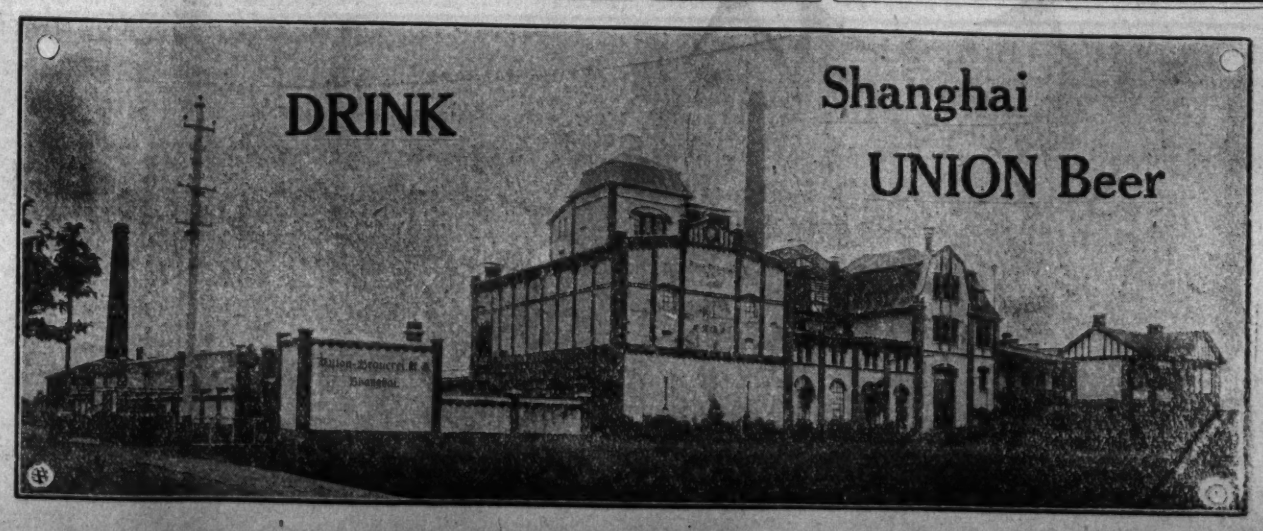
H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

Other closed and open types on both 4 and 6-cylinder chassis, also commercial vans of 15 cwt. capacity.



Studebaker

South Bend, Ind. Walkerville, Ont. Detroit, Mich.



Moraht Figures Loss Of French at Verdun At Nearly 80,000 Men

Germans Hold More Than 20,000 Prisoners; Ridicule Wireless Press Reports

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, March 9.—The Berlin papers are publishing criticisms of the French war news service, emanating from official German sources. The recent German headquarters report about the engagements around Verdun on March 3, stated that the French infantry, after an increased artillery fire, attacked the village of Douaumont and the adjoining German positions, that the attack, however, was repulsed, with heavy losses to the French and that the Germans took more than a thousand unwounded prisoners.

The French semi-official Lyons wireless service describes the same scene, under the date of March 4, in the following way. "The Germans yesterday again tried to conquer Verdun at any price, which attempt once more brought them appalling losses."

The message continues: "The newspapers state that the Germans admit the loss of 75,000 men, which gives an idea of their losses. The German plan to enlarge the breach made north of the town, in order to open a passage for the troops, failed once more. The Germans, during the last days of the battle, only gained temporarily some 300 to 400 meters."

The Paris paper Petit Parisien adds that the French used only a small part of their reserves. The paper describes the battle as a series of ups and downs and says that the French maintained their position without wavering. It adds that the German losses again were much heavier than the French and that, at some places, the dead Germans were so close to each other that they could not fall to the ground, but supported themselves, thus standing quite erect.

The German statement points out that this is even beyond the limits of the humbug which these French sources usually report. The fact is that the French, on March 3, made violent attacks and suffered the heaviest losses, that the Germans made more than 1,000 unwounded prisoners and that all French attacks failed, while the Germans systematically did not move one foot and held the conquered ground under losses which most certainly are bearable.

The German statement adds that, under these circumstances, it can be easily understood that the French press has repeatedly published official German reports, which, until now, has not been permitted.

The Vossische Zeitung draws attention to the Anglo-French attempts to deceive the world in regard to the German successes at Verdun. The French state, for instance, that the inundation of the Meuse was of special advantage to the Germans, favoring their attacks, while every person versed in warfare knows that the defense is largely helped by an inundation of the foreground of a fortress.

French Losses, 80,000

The paper further points out that the French reports admit heavier losses than the German reports claim. In spite of this fact, the London Times speaks of the "professional mendacity" of the German headquarters. Major Moraht estimates, in view of the fact that more than 20,000 French prisoners have been taken up to the present, that the total French losses amount to from 70,000 to 80,000.

A semi-official statement declares: "The rumors recently floated, that the Japanese Government, during the last years before the war, offered to the German Government a political *rapprochement* and, even a short time before the war, asked for a friendly understanding about Kiaochau; that, however, the German Government refused, are absolutely without any foundation. In fact, the Japanese Government never made such suggestions, but, especially during the critical time before the rupture, the Japanese Cabinet, with Baron Kato, who, in the meantime, resigned, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, refused to meet the German wishes for maintaining peace in the Far East and declined to enter into any conversations."

The mail department of the Swiss Government officially states that mails from neutral countries to other neutral countries have been confiscated by belligerents, although the liberty of transit is one of the fundamental principles of the International Postal Union treaty. Likewise, the sealed mail bags destined to neutral countries and those proceeding from neutral countries, have been opened by belligerents and letters have been opened.

The Swiss mail department, in view of the existing conditions, resolved to send the American mails no more to France and England, but via Germany and Holland, since in Germany the mails are free from censorship. The Swiss mail department adds that, according to recent reports, the British now search neutral steamers on the high seas, in order to obtain the mails.

German-American Relations

The Berlin newspapers, in discussing the German-American relations, point out the difficulty of forming an independent opinion about the real events in Washington and their meaning. They regret that it is impossible to inform the German public opinion correctly at a moment of perhaps lasting importance.

They point out that, most certainly, Germany and probably also the United States, through the interruption of an unhampered direct cable service, are forced to distil the truth from reports emanating from an interested British service. As an instance, the newspapers give the recent Reuter report, published in the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, on March 6, in which the debates in the House of Representatives are described as a struggle between President Wilson and a group of anti-American propagandists, in the course of which the pro-German party declined to support the Government of the United States during the negotiations and in which, after useless debates, finally, motions were proposed which had the character of high treason.

The German newspapers declare that Reuter's report certainly is an incorrect description of the true American opinion and of the trend of affairs in Washington. Besides, it is certainly bad taste that Reuter's office should use words like "high treason" when reporting upon the proceedings of the congress of the United States.

The following subscriptions to the fourth German war loan have been made:—Das Bankhaus Mendelssohn, 20 million Marks; Aachen Gesellschaft zu Forderung der Industrie, 20; Berliner Sparkasse, 50; Kolner Sparkasse, 20; Westfalische Provinzial Bank, 20; Kriegsledergesellschaft, 20.

The Leipzig Fair exhibitors finally reached the number of 2,800, among whom are numerous foreigners. 28,000 buyers, among whom are more than 5,000 foreigners, have visited the Fair so far. An excellent business has been transacted, and numerous manufacturers disposed of their entire current production on the first day of the Fair. A good business has been done in toys, bijouterie, trinkets and fancy goods.

During the month of February, the enemy's artillery and aviators' bombs killed 32 civilians, 17 women and 15 children and wounded 20 civilians, 36 women and 21 children in the French and Belgian territories occupied by the Germans. Since September, 1915, the enemy have killed and wounded thus 1,043 civilians, women and children in the territory occupied in the western theater of war.

Searching Ruins of Canadian Parliament House for Bodies

This picture shows men at work searching the ruins of the burned Canadian Parliament House at Ottawa for the bodies of those killed in the fire. The man with the crowbar is David Desjardin, searching for the bodies of his brother and uncle, who were killed by the falling walls in the Commons Chamber where they were making an effort to save some of the records.

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HOW GERMAN SCIENCE WORKS AMID THE WAR

Rector of Leipzig University Hopes It May Heal The Wounds of Conflict

GREETS FOREIGN VISITORS

Tells Them That Even Now Germany Is Thinking of The Tasks of Peace

By James O'Donnell Bennett

Persons speaking ceremoniously addressed him as "Euer Magnifizenz," but the truth is that he is not magnificent at all, but only a simple, genial, soft spoken old scholar with perhaps two loves in this world. The first is young people and the second is science.

His title of courtesy, "Your Magnificence," comes down to him through five centuries, and is part of his inheritance as rector of the University of Leipzig. He bears also the title of doctor, of professor, and of Honorary Privy Councilor of the Kingdom of Saxony, and his name is von Strumpell.

Scholars all over the world know that name and honor it, but the lovable personality of the man is not so well known.

Foreigners Hear His Address

He delivered an address of welcome to a party of travelers from the United States, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, Hungary, and Turkey.

They assembled in the great aula of the university, where amid marble pillars, the busts of departed scholars look like benign ghosts, and the dazzling blues and whites and rose hues of Max Klinger's colossal "Apotheosis of Greek Civilization" are flung along the wall of the lofty chamber. The rector did not mount the tribune when he came to greet the guests of the university, but took a more intimate place before them on the main floor of the aula.

He was wearing a long frock coat, and he carried in his left hand his old-fashioned silk hat. His shoulders are bent and his face is deeply lined, but all the lines seem those of thought and solicitude. He moustache is long and white, as are his thin locks. Of the autocratic pedagogue there is not a suggestion, though in peace time he is supreme administrator of an institution that has a membership of more than 4,000.

His charm lies in the simplicity of his manner, in his kindly eyes, and in the quiet geniality of his tone. He has some little tricks of manner, and one of them that I loved was displayed at a banquet which I attended.

I noticed that when coffee was served the old gentleman dropped lump after lump of sugar into the cup, and I wondered whether he were really conscious of what he was doing. When he had sipped his coffee he took the little spoon and carried the sugar in the bottom of the cup to his lips deliberately and relishingly, altogether intent upon the treat—just as a child would have been.

I watched him with a delight of which he was oblivious, and his intentness over the sugar he so liked seemed to me to shed a charming sidelight on his character.

Walks During His Address

His address of welcome showed him in another aspect, the aspect of a wise and venerable man, but the spirit of it and his manner of delivering it were equally simple. With the old silk hat in his hand he walked up and down before us as he spoke, and sometimes he emphasized his points, not by raising his voice, but by friendly nods or by a pause during which his benevolent gaze would play over us through his gold-rimmed spectacles. Only once did he refer to the notes which he carried.

The tone of his speech was optimistic, but there was a strain of yearning which produced the impression that he felt more deeply than he allowed himself to show. He spoke of the sacrifices of life which the student body had made for the Fatherland.

Those sacrifices he touched upon more as if they were an understood part of the scholar's duty to his country, not an extraordinary thing, but the accepted thing.

The pathos which lay in his discourse had its source in his vision of the service science could perform in healing the wounds of war and in drawing together again the peoples of the world when peace came. The professor said:

"Let us hope that science and the universities will spin the first threads that in a not too remote time of peace will again bind together the peoples of all countries and bring anew to their consciousness the fact that in this world of self-interest and of strife there is also a bright world of the spirit and of thought which counts no cannon in its equipment and demands no bleeding victims as the price of victory."

He began by saying that it was a special pleasure in these troubled times to welcome the travelers of neutral countries, because that meant those countries which have been spared the terrors and devastations of this fearful war.

Calls Science Neutral

"But," he continued, "can there after all be more neutral ground than the place where you all stand at present—the house which belongs solely to science and its investigations and systems of instruction.

"It is your desire to obtain true impressions of Germany in wartime. Well, what we can show you here is not the Germany which with all its might is making war, but the Germany which, even during the war, thinks of the tasks of peace.

"You will discover here that beneath the turbulent waves of a dreadful war the quiet stream of scientific work are flowing steadily, streams that have their source in the hope that the dawn of a new peace will make this work more rapidly known to mankind than ever before.

"The outward appearance of our school has changed in many respects. Formerly a great throng of youthful students moved through our halls, but now there are only a few. In some lecture halls where hundreds used to listen to the words of the teacher, only a few are now assembled. Of 4,386 students of our school 2,313 are serving their Fatherland, and the number of active students with us is only 1,173.

"Many of these are women students, a fact which prompts me to say that one of the most significant manifestations of the war is that women in an increasing number are taking up the work of economic life.

"Six years ago we celebrated in these rooms the 500th jubilee of the University of Leipzig. Our university was established by 2,000 German students who left the college at Prague and opened here a new home for science. In 1906, when the celebration of the jubilee took place, I thought it the most beautiful and touching moment in the ceremonies when the long line of representatives of nearly all the civilized countries of the world one after another expressed their congratulations upon the event.

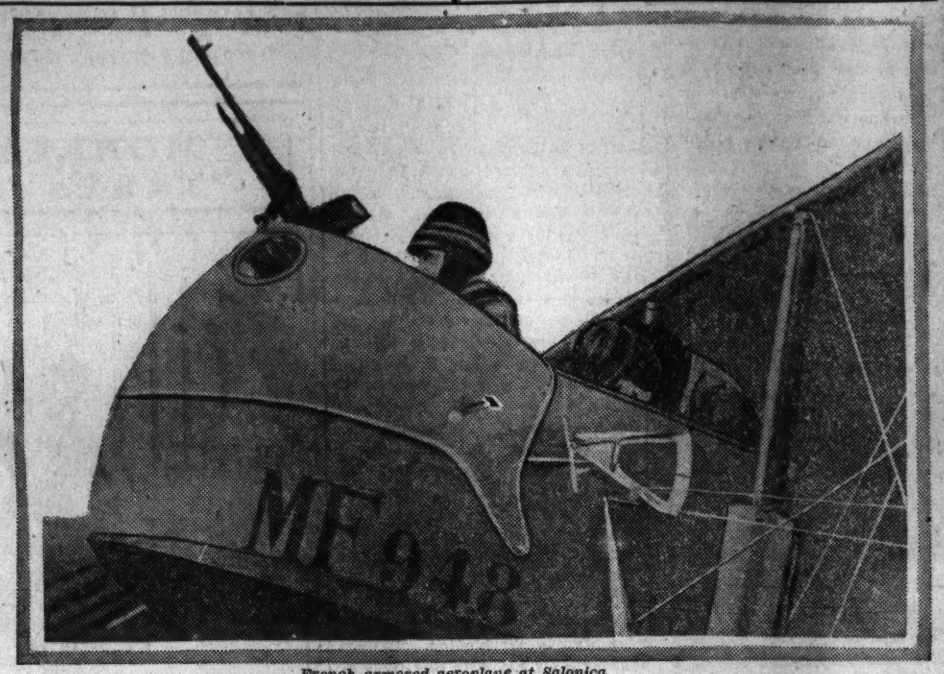
"In the long line were English, French, Italians and Japanese. At that time the internationality of science was emphatically proclaimed, and we observed with pride what a great place our town had made for itself as a seat of scientific education for all civilized peoples. Alas, how could such a festival be possible now—now when hate, jealousy and hostility are dividing the peoples!"

After the speech came an outline of what we were to see and hear during the afternoon so that we might gain an insight into the peaceful work of the university in wartime.

He informed us we were to visit institutes for scientific research, some of which had been established since the outbreak of the war; that we were to hear lectures in the archeological museums and in the institutes of universal history, and that we were to go to the colleges of natural science and medicine near the battlefield of Leipzig.

Later we were to have the privilege of speaking with the Nestor of the university, the world-famous philosopher, Wilhelm Wundt.

Allies Prepare to Resist Aerial Attack at Salonica



French armored aeroplane at Salonica

Since the first aerial attack by the Germans on the Allied positions at Salonica, a vast aerial fleet has been organized at the Greek city now occupied by the British and French, in anticipation of a repetition of the raid. More than a hundred French armored planes are now in readiness.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market, as complied on March 7, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	12-18
Mutton	„	12-18
Pork	„	20-25
Veal	„	20-25
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	„	16-18
Pomfret	„	30-40
Mandarin	„	20-30
Mackerel	„	none
Salmon	„	18-20
Samli	„	none
Soles	„	30-40
Whitebait	„	25-30
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	80-1.00
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	$1.00-1.20
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	10-12
Quail	„	20-25
Snipe	„	16-18
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	„	35-40
Wild Geese	„	40-50
Woodcock	„	50-60
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	„	none
Bananas	„	4-5
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	25-30
Lemons	each	10-12
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-12
Peaches	„	none
Persimmons	„	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	10-20
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-15
Broad Beans	per lb.	14-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Carrots	„	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	15-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Peas	„	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.50-3.00
Parsnips	per lb.	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.60
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.40
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	„	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 9.25
Stove Coal	„	Tls.16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

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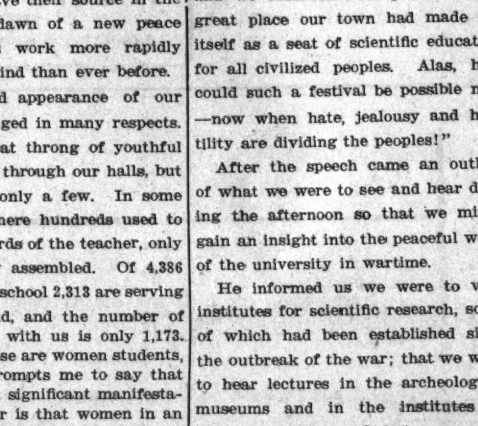

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CHURCH SEES RISK IN ROCKEFELLER GIFT TO SHANGHAI INSTITUTIONS

Episcopal Board Refuses Aid For St. John's and St. Luke's Till Assured of Control

FEARS OUTSIDE INFLUENCE

To Be Further Considered—Bishop Greer Proposes Flat Rate Missions Tax

New York, February 10.—An offer of conditional financial aid for St. John's University and St. Luke's Hospital in Shanghai, China, made by the Rockefeller Foundation was not accepted by the Protestant Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions at its meeting yesterday at 281 Fourth Avenue.

The offer was held in abeyance until it could be determined whether the Rockefeller assistance would in any way interfere with the complete control of these institutions, now held by the Episcopal Church. While appreciation of the offer was expressed, it was made clear that the Mission Board would not enter into any relations that might introduce outside influence.

St. John's University and St. Luke's Hospital are two of the largest in China, and have been maintained successfully for years by the Church. The Rockefeller Foundation is preparing to establish a medical school at Shanghai, and proposed to co-operate with the Episcopal institutions, which would receive donations in return for per mission to appoint heads of certain special departments.

Several members of the Mission Board expressed fear that this was an attempt of the Foundation to get possession of, or at least to control, the university and the hospital. This was denied by the Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawkes Pott, President of St. John's University, who came here to present the matter to the board, and advised the acceptance of the offer. He represented Bishop Graves of Shanghai, who had received the offer subject to the approval of the Church authorities here.

While the terms of the offer had not been exactly defined, Dr. Pott said, it was understood by Bishop Graves that the Foundation offered to maintain three professorships in physical chemistry and biology, and that donations would be made to the hospital for training nurses and for clinical laboratories.

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, opposing the proposition, said:

While the offer may be made in good faith we must not lose sight of the fact that there is danger that there may follow an infringement on our control. It seems to me that the whole matter should be carefully considered. We can take care of our institutions without aid, and it would be better for us to continue to do that than to have outside dictation."

Stronger opposition was voiced by Bishop Cleland K. Nelson of Atlanta, Ga., who said:

"It seems to me that we do not want outside assistance except when it comes without conditions. There may be strings to this offer, and we may find ourselves tied up to outside institutions."

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Church, remarked that any imputation cast at the good faith of the offer might be unjust, and recommended that the question be considered more thoroughly before giving a decision.

Bishop David H. Greer contended that the position taken must not be understood as antagonism. The offer should be treated in a spirit of sympathy, he suggested, for it might be found that the offer carried no purpose to limit the independence of the institutions.

George Wharton Pepper, a layman member from Philadelphia, favored acceptance of the offer.

A resolution was then adopted asking the authorities of St. John's and St. Luke's to prepare detailed statements of the amounts needed to enable those institutions to give the suggested services, which statements, if approved by the Board of Missions, will be forwarded to the Rockefeller Foundation, provided the acceptance of the suggested help does not interfere in any way with Episcopal control.

At the end of the session Bishop Greer attacked the present system of raising and apportioning mission funds. Each diocese is taxed on the basis of its average expenses for a period of five years, according to the wealth of the diocese and the wealth of the parishes.

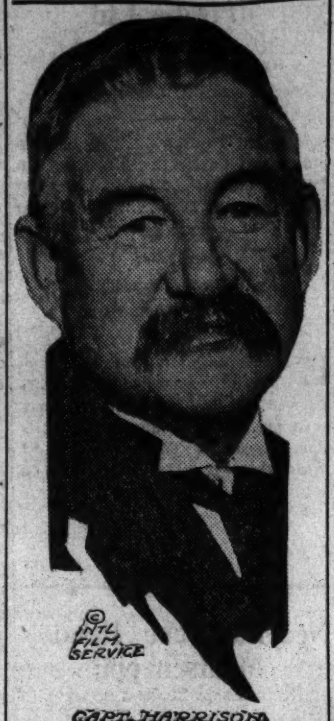
"This is all wrong; there should be a flat rate everywhere," the Bishop insisted. "For instance, New York and Pennsylvania pay 9½ per cent., while the next highest district pays 8½, and others drop as low as 5½. This system is un-democratic and un-American. No form of taxation is imposed by the State or nation in so unjust a manner."

The Bishop's amendment for a flat tax rate was referred to the Apportionment Committee for report at the general convention at St. Louis on October 9.

When the committee proposed mission appropriations amounting to $1,500,000, an increase of $200,000, the board reduced the amount to $1,300,000, in view of the fact that a $5,000,000 clergy pension fund is to be raised.

No referenec was made at the meeting to the Panama Congress.

Appam's Captain Praises German Captor



CAPT. HARRISON

New York, February 8.—Capt. Harrison of the British South African liner Appam, captured by German sea raiders and brought into Newport News by a German prize crew, has nothing but praise for the manner in which Lieut. Berg, the commader of the prize crew, treated him and his passengers during the voyage to America.

Capt. Harrison is here awaiting a boat to England, He tells some interesting tales of incidents on board during the trip to Newport News. He was held on board the Moewe or Ponga, the German raider, for two days and was then transferred to the Appam, where he was allowed to share his cabin with Lieut. Berg. He introduced the German commander to a South African cocktail, and thereafter the two imbibed one of the concoctions each night before retiring.

300 DIED IN SKODA PLANT

Explosion More Serious Than Austrians Would Admit

Paris, February 10.—A dispatch from Bucharest to the Balkan Agency, which was delayed for five days, says the damage to the Skoda armament factory in Bohemia was more serious than at first announced. Rumanian officials, the dispatch says, have received confirmation from Vienna of the destruction of all the cannon which were in course of manufacture, as well as all the plans and drawings in the draughting offices.

The dead number nearly 300 and several hundred were injured by the explosion which caused the disaster, and which is said to have been the work of criminals who employed melinite for the purpose. The dispatch adds that the Austrian military censorship has prohibited the publication of news of the disaster in Austria-Hungary.

Belgium Rejects Offer Of A Separate Peace

Rome, February 8, (via Paris, February 9.)—The Giornale d'Italia states that Mgr. Tacci Porcelli, the Papal Nuncio to Belgium, has presented to Belgium proposals by Germany for a separate peace. Whether or not he was authorized to do so by the Vatican, says the newspaper, has not been ascertained.

It is said that Germany, through Prince von Bulow and other prominent personages, has indicated that the terms she is ready to offer to Belgium for the concluding of a separate peace comprise the restoration of Belgium to the Government of King Albert and the payment of a large indemnity for damages caused by the invasion and the occupation, and that she asks in return economic and commercial privileges which would practically transform the port of Antwerp into a German center of traffic.

To these proposals Belgium is said to have replied with a prompt refusal and a declaration of intention to adhere to the Allies and not to conclude a separate peace.

Statements regarding efforts being made to induce Cardinal Mercier to use his influence in favor of proposals for a separate peace have also been made, but it is asserted that they have been entirely in vain. Cardinal Mercier is living in strict retirement at the chief house of the Redemptorist Fathers in Rome, where he receives no visitors and where he is recuperating after an attack of grip. Cardinal Mercier is occupied in working out plans for the reconstitution of the ecclesiastical seminaries in Belgium, in accordance with the provisions of the new Roman Congregation which has been appointed by Pope Benedict to take charge of seminaries throughout the world.

The Osservator Romano says that the report that Germany approached Mgr. Tacci Porcelli, the Papal Nuncio to Belgium, with a view to making proposals for a separate peace with Belgium, is untrue. It denies also that the Holy See was directly or indirectly interested in the question.

The recent visit of Earl Curzon, Lord Privy Seal, and General Haig, the British Commander in Chief, was reported in some quarters to have been connected with the alleged German proposal for a separate peace.

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do.	72	Pints	12.00	1.80	10.20
Pilsener Beer....	48	Quarts	11.50	1.20	10.30
do.	72	Pints	12.00	1.80	10.20

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Assorted Biscuits	,,	0.60

M. KRIPPENDORFF 克本德

42, Nanking Road 'Phone No. 2888

Strict Attention Given to Outport Orders.

Quick despatch of postal parcels up to 21 lbs.

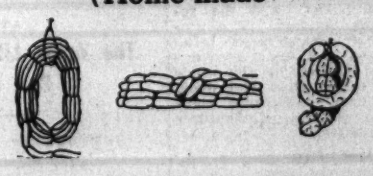
Canned Provisions:

Eels in Jelly . .	tin	$0.80	Turnips with Bacon. .	tin	$0.50
Breakfast Bacon . .	,,	0.60	Ducks, pickled in Jelly	,,	0.60
Frankfort Sausage .	,,	0.60	Rolled Herring, pickled	,,	0.70
Sausage and Sauerkraut	,,	0.50	Sardines . .	tin	0.35 & 0.25
Lard	,,	0.50	Mixed Vegetables .	tin	0.60
			Cauliflower . . .	,,	0.50

Dried Prunes and Apples	1b.	$0.35	Bar Soap, best quality	ea.	$0.30
,, Peaches, Apricots	,,	0.40	,, per case . . .		5.25
Royal Baking Powder, tin	,,	0.45	Grandfather's Tar Soap .		0.25
,, Macaroni, ...	,,	0.25	Monkey Soap . .	2 pieces	0.35
,, Vermicelli	,,	0.25	Sunlight Soap . .	packet	0.50
Quaker Oats, 21b. tin. .	,,	0.50	Lifebuoy Soap . .	,,	0.60
Toilet Soap, 3 pieces .	,,	0.75	Lux Soap Powder .	,,	0.20
Colgate's Dental Cream	,,	0.60	Turkish Bath Soap	dozen	1.50
,, Shaving Stick	,,	0.60	Glycerine Soap .	3 pieces	0.75
Safety Razor with 10 blades		1.95	Sandelwood Soap. .	,,	0.95
Bicycle Playing Cards	,,	0.35	Baby Swimming Soap	1 piece	0.20
Trophy Whist Playing Cards		0.60	Face Powder		0.50
Congress Playing Cards	,,	0.90			

Fresh Sausages

(Home-made)



Bologna Sausage . .	1b.	$0.60	
Breakfast	,,	0.30	
Brawn	,,	0.60	
Cervelat Sausage . .	,,	0.70	
Brunswick Mett Sausoge	,,	0.70	
Boiled Ham, Sliced .	,,	0.80	
Breakfast Bacon . .	,,	0.50	
Frankfort Sausage .	pair	0.75	
Liver Sausage . . .	1b.	0.60	
Tongue Sausage . . .	,,	0.60	
Salt Pork	,,	0.35	

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 11, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.50
Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1937
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-7⅞ Tls.	7.53
Exch. @ 72.8—Mex. $	10.34
Peking Bar	385
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.10
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	476 11/16
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-7⅞
London	Demand	2-7 11/16
India	T.T.	197¼
Paris	T.T.	369
Paris		369½
Hamburg	T.T.	—
Hamburg	Demand	—
New York	T.T.	63
New York	Demand	63⅛
Hongkong	T.T.	73½
Japan	T.T.	79¼
Batavia	T.T.	148

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅞
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-9
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-9 3/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-9 5/16
Paris	4 m-s.	386
Hamburg	4 m-s.	—
New York	4 m-s.	65

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH

£1	@ 2/7½		£1 = Hk. Tls.	6.84
Francs	„ 385	Hk.Tls.	1 = Francs	4.07
Marks	„ "	„	1 = Marks	3.05
Gold $	„ 62⅝	Gold $	1 = Hk.Tls.	1.44
Yen	„ 80⅝	Hk.Tls.	1 = Yen	1.38
Rupees	„ 15	„	1 = Rupees	2.19
Roubles	„ 193	„	1 = Roubles	2.15
Mex. $	„ 1.50	„	1 = Mex.	$1.50

No quotation.

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.50
Chinese Dollars, 72.475
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/16
On Tientsin, Demand, 106
On Newchwang, Demand, 83¼
On Hankow, Demand, 103 3/16
On Chungking, Demand, 110
On Nanchang, Demand, 73
On Foochow, Demand, 95⅞
On Amoy, Demand, 71 7/16
On Swatow, Demand, 97
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62½
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72¾
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 86 13/16

March 11, 1916.

Local Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

The local share market has been very dull and comparatively inactive during the past week. Amongst Rubbers the sudden drop in Anglo-Javas to Tls. 13½ has been the main feature due to the decision of the Board to issue to the vendors of the Estate 50,000 unissued shares at par, in accordance with a contract entered into between the Company and the vendors at the time the Company was floated. This decision has met with considerable opposition, and it appears likely that a compromise will be agreed upon whereby three-quarters of the unissued shares will be issued in the first place to shareholders and the remainder to the vendors. The probability of this arrangement being effected resulted in a smart recovery to Tls. 15.60. Rubbers on the whole close rather easier than last week. Cottons are firm. Langkats show practically no change. Debentures are in some request.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, March 10.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—
Plantation, First Latex.
Spot: 3s. 7¾d. Paid and Sellers.
April to June delivery: 3s. 7¾d. Paid and Buyers.
Tendency of market: Quiet; steady.
Last Quotation, London, March 9.
Spot: 3s. 8d. to 3s. 7¾d. Paid.
April to June delivery 3s. 7¾d. Paid.
Tendency of market: Very quiet.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, March 11, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Shanghai Docks Tls. 67.00
Dominions Tls. 18.00
Kroewoeks Tls. 24.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 12.50
Almas Tls. 18.50
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.00
Java Consolidated Tls. 23.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 14.60

Direct Business Reported
Anglo French Lands Tls. 106.00
Kungyiks Cotton Tls. 14.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.50
Dominions Tls. 18.25
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, March 11, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.60 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.00 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.75 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.60 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.85 March
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.75 March
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.00 March
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.75 March
Kung Yiks Tls. 14.00 cash
Yangtsze Ins. $265.00 cash
Telephones Tls. 97.50 cash
Shanghai Klebangs Tls. 1.55 cash
Tanah Merahs Tls. 2.50 cash

Direct
Dominions Tls. 18.50 March
Docks Tls. 67.00 cash
Butes Tls. 2.10 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 14.60 cash

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road. Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

A BRITISH COMPANY
Registered in England, Hongkong, Japan, the Philippines and the Straits Settlements.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine	*LIFE*
Capital $1,200,000.	Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSZU-CHUEN, Manager.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	„ 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S.	$3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits .....U.S.	4,210,000
U.S.	$7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	$48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1915.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund.....	500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG, Manager.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital ...	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital ..	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Japanese Paper Mills Expect Good Profits

Many Factors Working To Offset Higher Cost Of Production

Despite the fact that the paper milling industry in Japan has in recent years made remarkable progress, the increased demand in the years prior to the war had caused an increase in the imports of foreign paper, as the following table shows:

	Import
1912 January	4,205,000 lbs.
1913 „	5,285,000 lbs.
1914 „	5,924,000 lbs.

Thus the import increased yearly and the total imports in 1913 were even greater than the total output for that year of the Oji Paper Mill Company and the Fuji Paper Mill Company combined.

Since the war began, however, the imports have decreased gradually, and the import in January, 1915, was only 1,107,000 pounds. This tendency has been even more marked since then, and has given a stimulus to the Japanese paper milling industry. The stoppage of the supply from Germany, and the growth of the exports to China since last year and also to the South Sea Islands have caused the Japanese paper mills to work harder.

The recent activity in the paper market is no doubt a great stimulus to the mills, but this is neutralized by the shortage and dearness of pulp, and other drugs and the cost of mill plants indispensable for production. These factors are serious impediments to the progress of this industry and which make some observers pessimistic as to the future.

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, March 10.—Today's metal prices are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G.M.B. f.o.b.	102	10	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	136	0	0
Lead L.B. c.i.f. per ton....	33	12	6
Tinplates, I.C.W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f.o.b. Wales	0	29	6
Standard Tin (Cash)	189	10	0
Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b..	96	10	0
Standard Tin (3 Months) .	189	0	0

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$800.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	3.
Cathay, pref.	6.80
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$420 B.
North China	Tls. 182½
Union of Canton	950
Yangtsze	$260 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$163 Sa.
Hongkong Fire	$410 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	97s. 6d. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 18½.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 22 S.
Kochien	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11½.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3.30 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old 94½ B. new 90 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 67 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 89 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$75½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106 Sa.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 107½ B.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$7¼ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 145 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112.
International	Tls. 72 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71.
Soy Chee	Tls. 42.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 93 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 Sa.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5¾ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 142 B.
Green Island	$10.40 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 38 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 125.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16½
Llewellyn	$62½
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6.85 B.
Weeks	$19.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	
Amherst	Tls. 18½ Sa.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 14.60 Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 6½ B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 47 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2½ S.
Bute	Tls. 7 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.02½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 2½ B.
Cheng	Tls. 5¼ S.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.15 B.
Dominion	Tls. 18 Sa.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 23 Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 12.
Kapala	Tls. 1.60.
Kapayang	Tls. 24 B.
Karan	Tls. 18½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 14 Sa.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 24 Sa.
Padang	Tls. 18 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 15
Permata	Tls. 7½.
Repah	Tls. 1.60.
Samagaga	Tls. 1½.
Seekee	Tls. 10¼
Semambu	Tls. 2.35 S.
Senawang	Tls. 24 S.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.60 S.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 2½ Sa.
Sungala	Tls. 3 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 15¾ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8¾.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.45 S.
Taiping	Tls. 3.60 S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 12½ Sa.
Tebong	Tls. 34
Ulobri	Tls. 2.80
Ziangbe	Tls. 9¼
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 100
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 94 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 32
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 97.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 300

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 J'nkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for March 10 was 153 tons."

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert & Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

There has been a more confident tone throughout the trade during the week, and as soon as country outlets have had time to realise that the recent set-back in values here has become arrested, there is likelihood that the pendulum will again begin to swing upwards, aided by the momentum of increased orders.

Politically, also, there is a calmer feeling in the interior, one of the main scare-centres, namely Changsha, having come into the market for supplies during the last day or two. The idea in fact seems to be growing that the Yunnan revolt, of which the fierce accounts of battles are probably largely mythical, will be settled by the usual "compromise" so dear to the heart of the Chinese race. As long, however, as soldiers are moving, even though the majority of them have never before handled anything more deadly than a hoe, trade routes are bound to be disturbed. This is particularly so regarding the important province of Szechuen, where coolie-labour is taken from the peaceful occupation of moving bales of goods to their destinations, and commandeered for transport work for the troops; consequently the coolie remains hidden at home, and the transport baggage, also the bales, remain stationary.

Home market have not been sufficiently canvassed by repeat orders to form an adequate estimate of the general trend of values. There seems indeed to be an inclination to wait, in view of the present tense phase of the war, the great German effort being aptly described in a recent British headquarters communication, in anticipation of the Verdun struggle, as the last venture of desperate men, who must end their business, whether they win or lose.

Exports from U.K.

Exports for the month of January from the United Kingdom to Hongkong and China are mailed privately as follows:—

	In 1916	In 1915	In 1914
Plain Cottons (Unbleached) in millions of yards	8.7	10.0	19.7
Plain Cottons (Bleached) in millions of yards	17.7	9.2	27.0
Dyed and Coloured Cottons in millions of yards	9.5	6.8	17.4
Printed Cottons in millions of yards	.6	1.3	5.9
	In 1913	In 1912	In 1911	In 1910
Plain Cottons (Unbleached) in millions of yards	18.3	13.3	31.5	14.
Plain Cottons (Bleached in millions of yards	23.3	21.3	19.3	11.
Dyed and Coloured Cottons in millions of yards	12.0	13.3	12.3	11.
Printed Cottons in millions of yards	2.8	5.2	7.2	3.1

Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.—Market steady though quiet with only one sale to report in Pagoda at Tls. 3.45. Auctions easy at first but steady at the close.

4 lbs. to 7 lbs.—No private sales.

9 lbs. to 11 lbs.—These are also in poor demand, a single transaction in Pighead at Tls. 4.75 being the only business returned. The auction chops took the same trend as the 8¼ lbs. Shirtings.

12-lbs. 36-inch.—There has been a better enquiry during the past day or so and an advance of about a mace a piece has been paid for the following: —Soldier at Tls. 5.90, Red Cock D.D.D. at Tls. 5.95, Soldier No 2 at Tls 5.20, Double English Soldier at Tls. 4.90 and Single Soldier at Tls. 4.75. These goods were also on the weak side at the early auctions but steady to firm at the Yuen Fong sale today.

T-Cloths. The following sales of Japanese 7-lbs. cloths are made public: Telephone at Tls. 2.50 and Three Joss at the same price.

White Shirtings.—Demand has fallen off considerably, chiefly owing to monetary stringency in Hankow, but the tone of the market keeps steady and we hear of the following sales: Blue Dragon at Tls. 7.20, Small Dog at Tls. 7.20 and Blue Stag at Tls. 6.35. Auctions irregular.

The same remarks hold good of the Bleached T-Cloth section in which the following sales come to our notice: Four Gold Cocks at Tls. 5.90, Two Phoenix at Tls. 5.90 and Phoenix at Tls. 5.85.

Drills and Sheetings.—Business has run almost entirely on Japanese cloths as follows: Drills Phoenix at Tls. 3.90, and Sheetings, Nine Dragons at Tls. 4.00 and Dragonhead at Tls. 3.97½

Dyed and Fancy Cottons. There has been less excitement in the market than during the previous weeks, both the speculative and genuine operations having fallen off considerably. Japanese Para Reds are moving off steadily, 6 lbs. having changed hands at Tls. 4.50.

At the auctions prices for Fast Blacks were comparatively steady today, though at the early sales there was some weakness. Venetians and most other dyed goods show a falling off in value in most cases.

Cotton and Yarn

Cotton.—Our market for the local staple continues firm with a fair business doing; quotations being as follows: Tungchow at Tls. 25.00 to Tls. 25.50, Steam Ginned at Tls. 23.25 to Tls. 23.50, and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 23.25 to Tls. 23.50. In other grades of Northern staple a fair business has been done at the following reported prices: Shensi Tls. 25.25 to Tls. 25.75. Honan Cotton at Tls 22.50 to Tls. 23.00, and Shantung at Tls. 22.80 to Tls. 23.00. Market steady to firm.

The Liverpool quotations are cabled by Reuter as follows: Middling American at 7.58d., Egyptian at 11.63d. and Bengals at 5.80d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—A steady tone prevails, but there has not been much business transpiring, local mills asking higher rates than what buyers are at present willing to give; sales are reported in:—

14's 300 Bales Clouded Dragon at Tls. 90.00.

12's 200 Bales President at Tls. 91.00.

20's 200 Bales Three Josses at Tls. 102.00 and 350 Bales Five Men at Tls. 105.00.

Indian Yarn. The market has been a good deal less active this week but quotations remain steady, with business reported in the following:—

No. 10's 100 Bales Connaught at Tls. 82.50 and 200 Bales Tricumdas (Ring) at Tls. 81.75.

Japanese Yarn—These spinnings rule quiet but steady with only a moderate business in:—

No. 16's 100 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 99.50, 100 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 98.75, and 100 Bales Two Women at Tls. 98.00.

No. 20's 200 Bales Sycee Joss at Tls. 101.00.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co., write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

White Silk.—The market is unchanged.

Steam Filatures.—Business continues at advancing rates and with further purchases now becoming public, probably 5,000 bales have been settled for the New Season, practically all for America. Latest sales show Tls. 100 advance on opening rates for new Silk and some 45% higher than present season's opening prices irrespective of higher exchange now ruling.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc. Some 500 bales have been settled at former rates. Market firm. Spinning Girl 1 and 2, Tls. 380 av. Teacher and Boy 1, Tls. 360.

Export Season

	1915	1916	White bales	Yellow bales	Total bales
From 1st June to date			22,722	12,179	34,901
Against corresponding period White Silk, to Europe &c., in 80 catty Bales					
White Silk, to America in picul Bales	1914-1915		10,145	12,727	22,872
	1913-1914		26,256	17,584	43,840
	1915-16				piculs.
Settlements for Europe, etc., White Silk					11,300
Settlements for Europe, etc., Yellow Silk					12,500
Settlements for America, White Silk					11,700
					35,500
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk					500
Yellow Silk					1,500
Visible Supply for season to date					37,500
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk.					500

COMMERCIAL CABLE

Reuter's Service

London, March 10.—Today's rates and prices are as follows:—

Consols 2½% for account.	£57⅛
Cheques on London at Paris	Fcs.28.12
Egyptian Cotton Brown	11.65d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton.	5.85d.
Mid-Americans Cotton	7.81d.
Plantation Rubber, March	3s. 7¾d. Done
Indian Tea	9⅝d.
Ceylon Tea	9½d.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1916.

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	Brit.	Fren	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Register
Today.									5.00
Java Ports	Tjitaroem	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tomorrow.									
Ningpo	Hsin Peking		8.00	..	..	..	..	..	4.30
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Omi Maru		5.00	..	..	..	..	..	
Tientsin (E'day except Sunday)	Train	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Anhui	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kiangsin	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Chiyuen	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria via Dalny	Sakaki Maru	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Japan, & U.S.A.	Omi Maru	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
River Ports	Kiangsin	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Ningpo and Wenchow	Poochi	9.00	..	..	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
H'kong, C'ton, S'tow via H'kong	Anhui	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
H'kong, C'ton, S'tow via H'kong	Chiyuen	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Foochow	Hsean	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Klangsing	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Tientsin	Kalgan	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Tientsin	Paoting	9.00	5.00	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	9.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Kwangsze	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	..	A8.00	7.30
Europe & Tsingtao via Dalny	Sakaki Maru	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	D9.00	8.30
Japan & beyond	Omi Maru	..	..	5.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Europe via Siberia (Express)	via Pukow	E9.00	B8.30	C8.00	..	..	..	..	
Tuesday, Mar. 14									
Hankow	Wuchang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Suiwo	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Kwangtah	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Suiwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
River Ports	Wuchang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Wednesday, Mar. 15.									
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Kasuga Maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	4.30
Hankow	Tatung	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Sinkiang	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, U.S.A.	Kasuga Maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Japan & beyond	Kasuga Maru	..	5.00	..	..	..	5.00	D9.00	8.30
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Pukow	E9.00	B8.30	C8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Thursday, Mar. 16.									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shengking	8.30*	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Friday, Mar. 17.									
Newchwang	Hunan	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yhama, Hon'lu	Shinyo Maru	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
Canada, U.S.A., Europe	Luenyi	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow									
Saturday, Mar. 18									
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	via Pukow	..	B8.30	..	..	..	..	..	
Wednesday, Mar. 22.									
Hongkong and beyond	Miyazaki Maru	..	..	..	..	9.30*	..	..	5(2'st)

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Letters and boxes with declared value 4 p.m. Parcel post 3 p.m.

B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and Money orders 3 p.m.

E Registration 8.30 p.m.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

Mails for Hankow closes every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin, every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily a.m.	p.m.
Nanziang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitsang, Tsientun and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wusih, Wanglin, Changchow, Tahyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking ... Shanghai-Nanking Train	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China..	6.15	
Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China..	9.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45	
Shanghai-Nanking Train Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45	
Shanghai-Nanking Train Soochow, Changchow, and intermediate places	4.00	
Shanghai-Nanking Train Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and N'king & North China..	9.00	
Shanghai-Nanking Train Sinchwang, Tsipao and Szeking, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtie, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Tangsi and Hangchow also Huchow. Shanghai-Hangchow train	6.00	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing and Tangsi, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Hangchow also Shaoshing and Siaoshan ..... Shanghai-Hangchow train	12.30	
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places ..... Shanghai-Hangchow train	3.30	
Woosung also Paoshan and Kiangwan..6, 7.30, 9.30, 11.10 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.15 p.m. Woosung Train		
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow D. ..... Steamer	7.00	
Shanghai		

Steamer	
Tsungmi and Paochen....	8.30
Steam Launch every other day	
Phsiachen, Chuking, Pinghu, Tsingpu and Chungku, Paihokang & Chukiakio.	8.30
Steam Launch	
Minghong and Nankiao ..	8.30
Steam Launch	
Huchow, Nanzing & Linghu.	11.00
Steam Launch	
Minghong and Tukahong Nankiao	noon
Steam Launch	
Tangsi	noon
Steam Launch	
Haimenting and Miaochen.	2.00
Steam Launch	
Chowpu	1.00
Steam Launch	
Tatwan, Nankwei Fenghsien and Sinchang	8.00
Steam Launch	
Tachang	9.00
Courier	
Kiangnan Arsenal.	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Taipoo.	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Chwansha	7.00
Foot Boat	

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for March 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th

4,000 FEET of Real War Pictures

57 Striking Episodes

depicting some of the latest and most thrilling incidents in the titanic struggle now in progress.

Actually Filmed on Land and Sea!!!

Engagements between Hostile Fleets.
Destruction of a Zeppelin by an Aeroplane.
Battle of Mazurian Lakes.
Landing of British Troops under Shrapnel Fire.
Red Cross Workers under Fire,
etc., etc., etc.

These war pictures are unsurpassed, and are all of a thrilling nature. Nothing like them has ever been seen in Shanghai before—an opportunity to do so may never occur again.

Also four good Comedies entitled:
"FATHER WAS A LOAFER"
"ALL ON ACCOUNT OF SOME FLOWERS"
"KITTY'S LITTLE LOVE AFFAIR"
"COLONEL HEEZA LIAR SIGNS THE PLEDGE"

Commencing Friday, March 17th,
First appearance of
COTTRELL BROTHERS
Table-knockabout Acrobats, and Miss SOPHIE in Ragtime Songs and Dances.

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for March 10th, 11th & 12th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"THE ADVENTURES OF A MADCAP"

Four-Part Drama in Pathecolor

Produced by Balboa Co., featuring Jackie Saunders. This charming picture was taken in the sunshine of California and colored in France.

Pathe's British and French Gazettes
Depicting latest War Incidents
French Artillery on the Front Battle Lines

"Colonel Heeza Liar Signs the Pledge"
For undiluted humor, these cartoons are without an equal.

"THE KNOCK-OUT"
Special Two-Reel Feature with ROSCOE ARBUCKLE as the Heavyweight Boxer and CHAS. CHAPLIN as the Featherweight Referee.

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 10th, 11th, 12th & 13th March, 1916

"HAUNTS OF THE KINGFISHER"
Interesting

"CURSED BY HIS BEAUTY"
Keystone Comedy.

"THE MASTER KEY"
11th Episode—Two Parts

INTERVAL

"THE MASTER KEY"
12th Episode—Two Parts

"FATTY'S JONAH DAY"
Keystone Comedy

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Commencing Friday, March 10th

The Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Episodes
OF THE
"MASTER KEY"
also
"FROM TRENCH TO TRENCH"
and
"CURSES THEY REMARKED"
Keystone Comedy

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

A. D. C.

Lyceum Theatre

173rd Production

"THE PURSUIT OF PAMELA"

A Comedy in Four Acts

by

C. B. Fernald

at 9 p.m. Sharp

Monday, 20th March, 1916
Wednesday, 22nd " "

The Booking for the above two Performances will be opened at Messrs. Moutrie's on Friday, the 10th March, for Members only and on Saturday, 11th March, for the Public.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

One half of the proceeds of this Performance will be donated to

The Volunteer Branch
of the
British Women's Work Association

By Order
WM. ARMSTRONG,
Business Manager.

8951

TOWA CINEMA

THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME

For Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 10th, 11th and 12th March

1.— *"MODERN SAW-WORK"*
A Very Instructive Film

2.— **"THE BLACK BOX"**
9th Episode, 1st Part
Detective Drama

3.— **"THE BLACK BOX"**
9th Episode, 2nd Part

4.— *"LITTLE BILLY'S STRATEGY"*
Amusing Keystone Comedy

INTERVAL

5.— *"STRENGTH AND AGILITY OF INSECTS"*
Instructive Picture

6.—*"MABEL AT THE WHEEL"*
Amusing Keystone—Chaplin Comedy, 1st Part

7.—*"MABEL AT THE WHEEL"*
Amusing Keystone—Chaplin Comedy, 2nd Part

Show Commences every Night from 7.30 to 9.30 and from 9.30 to 11.30. Two Performances every Night.

Dress Circle Seats 30 Cents.

Matinee Every Sunday Afternoon, Commencing from 2.30

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Mar 12	5.30*	Seattle	Tamba Maru	Jap.	Nagasuye	N. Y. K.
" 15	"	Tacoma	Kumi Maru	Jap.		A. T. Co.
" 15	"	New York	Indrashamba	Br.	Jones	J. M. & Co.
" 17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
" 20	10.30*	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap.	Shinobe	N. Y. K.
" 24	P.M.	Vancouver	S'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
Apr. 5	P.M.	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	Kobayashi	A. T. Co.
" 7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopecraft	C. P. O. S.
" 9	noon	Seattle	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
" 11	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Kent	A. T. Co.
" 17	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
" 21	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
" 21	P.M.	Tacoma	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Saitow	A. T. Co.
" 23	"	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Herri	N. Y. K.
" 28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Halley	C. P. O. S.
May 1	"	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tozawa	N. Y. K.
" 6	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
" 21		Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
June 24	P.M	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
Aug 28	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	Frazier	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Mar 12	"	Kobe, Yokohama	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	Cie. M. M.
" 14	6.00*	Nagasaki, Moji	Omi Maru	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N. Y. K.
" 16	8.00*	Moji, Kobe	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	Yagin	N Y K
" 17	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co
" 17	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R V F
" 18	10.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakusi Maru	Jap.	Kawai	N. Y. K.
" 19	9.00*	Kobe Yokohama	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Irisawa	N. Y. K.
" 24	P.M.	Nagaski, Kobe	E'press of Russia	Br.	Davison	C.P.O.S.
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Mar 13	"	Batavia etc.	Tjitaroem	Dut	Scholten	H C T Co.
" 15	"	Genoa, Marseilles	Brisbane River	Dan.		E. A. C.
" 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Beven	A. & S.
" 19	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Eumaeus	Br.	Martens	B. & S.
" 20	A.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Novara	Br.	Heavington	P. & O.
" 20	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Amazone	Fr.	Lafont	Cie. M. M.
" 22	11.30*	London etc.	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
" 26	"	London	Nore	Br.	Asbury	P. & O.
" 29	A.M.	Marseilles	Polynesien	Fr.	Costa	Cie M. M.
Apr 2	7.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Kitano Maru	Jap.	Cope	N. Y. K.
" 3	"	Marseilles etc.,	Malta	Br.	Talbot	P. & O.
" 17	"	Marseilles etc.,	Nagoya	Br.	Garwood	P. & O.
May 1	"	Marseilles etc.,	Namur	Br.	Jollyer	P. & O.
" 15	"	Marseilles etc.,	Nankin	Br.	Manley	P. & O.
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Mar 12	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	Holmwood	J. M. & Co.
" 12	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow.	Tamsui	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
" 12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.
" 13	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
" 13	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	Taylor	C.M.SN.Co.
" 14	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.
" 14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Annui	Br.	Eedy	B. & S.
" 14	A.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.S.N.Co
" 15	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.S.N.Co
" 16	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Williams	B. & S.
" 16	9.00*	Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	Martin	B. & S.
" 17	10.00*	Wuhu, Canton	Ichang	Br.	Pike	B. & S.
" 19	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
" 22	"	Takao, Formosa	Anping Maru	Jap.	Muira	N. K. K.
" 22	12.30	Hongkong	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
" 23	P.M.	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopecraft	C P O S
Apr 9	P.M	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Mar 12	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Chekiang	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.
" 12	A.M.	Chefoo Direct	Taishun	Chi.	Westland	C.M.SN.Co
" 12	D.L.	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.
" 13	"	Tientsin	Nittaka Maru	Jap.	Ishikawa	N. K. K.
" 14	"	Tsingtau, Dalny	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	Yebiko	S. M. R.
" 14	6.00*	Dalny	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	S. M. R.
" 14	D.L.	Tientsin	Kalgan	Br.	Davies	B. & S.
" 14	D.L.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Kwangse	Br.	Parkus	B. & S.
" 14	D.L.	Tientsin	Paoting	Br.	Dillon	B. & S.
" 14	D.L.	Dalny	Hoihow	Br.	Ritchie	B. & S.
" 14	D.L.	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	Meyrick	B. & S.
" 16	10.00*	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	Mcintosh	B. & S.
" 17	10.00*	Newchwang	Hunan	Br.	Macdonald	B. & S.
" 17	9.00*	Tsingtao, Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
" 17	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	Milorzoroff	R. V. F.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Mar 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co
" 13	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	Milligan	C.M.SN.Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. K. K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Tachang Maru	Jap.	Hosokawa	N. K. K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Saiwo	Br.	Sellar	J. M. & Co.
" 14	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
" 15	M.N.	do	Siangyang M.	Jap.	Scott	N. K. K.
" 15	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	Owen	B. & S.
" 16	M.N.	do	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
" 17	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Mar 11	Ningpo	Kiangtsoo	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
" 11	Hongkong	Tamba Maru	3808	Jap.	Nagasuye	N. Y. K.	
" 11	Japan	Omi Maru	2501	Jap.	Yoshikawa	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
" 11	Dalny	Hakushin Maru	900	Jap.	Yebiko	S. M. R.	W W
" 11	Foochow	Nittaka Maru	1854	Jap.	Ishikawa	N. K. K.	L.P.D.W.
" 11	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co	SHW
" 11	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	2225	Jap.	Takeshita.	N Y K	N.Y.K.W.
" 11	Hongkong	Chekiang	1313	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.	W T W
" 11	Hongkong	Anhui	1855	Br.	Eedy	B. & S.	W T W
" 11	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.NS.Co	K.L.Y.W.
" 11	Chefoo	Kingsing	1223	Br.	Meyrick	C. M. & Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 11	Hankow, etc.	Tachi Maru	1285	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
" 11	Changsha	Whasheng	711	Chi.	Grainger	C.S.S. Co.
" 11	Hankow, etc.,	Loongwo	1758	Br.	Christie	J. M. & Co.
" 11	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	1891	Br.	Carraghan	B. & S.
" 11	W.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	1081	Br.	Mitchell	J. M. & Co.
" 11	Kobe	Fooksang	1987	Br.	N'thembe	B. & S.
" 11	Japan	Yamashiro M.	2580	Jap.	Suzuki	N. Y. K.
" 11	Milke	Tamon Maru	1002	Jap.	Shima	K. M. A.
" 11	Chinwangtao	Westfold	1172	Nor.	Bestelsen	K. M. A.
" 11	London	Glenstrae	3654	Br.	Roger	Glen Line
" 11	Wakamatsu	Anyo Maru	1345	Jap.	Yamamoto	FurikawaCo
" 11	Ningpo	Kiangtsoo	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 11	Hankow, etc.,	Fengyang Maru	2803	Jap.	Takano	N.K.K.
" 11	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	1424	Br.	Holmwood	J. M. & Co
" 11	Amoy, Swatow.	Tamsui	919	Br.	Cowan	B & S
" 11	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	1355	Br.	Jones	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
19 p	Feb. 28	Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux.	800		80	Lundberg
G N B	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Fewel
1 o	Feb. 18	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
P & O B I	Oct. 31	Yangtse	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
	Antilochus	Jan. 5
	Atreus	Feb. 3
	Atsuta Maru	Feb. 7
	City of Colombo	Jan. 23
	Glenstrae	Mar. 8
	Hitachi Maru	Feb. 20
	Helenus	Feb. 2
	Iyo Maru	Mar. 5
	Kansas	Feb. 6
	Knight Companion	Feb. 22
	Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
	Mongara	Feb. 10
	Nellore	Jan. 30
	Peleus	Dec. 31
	Pingsuey	Mar. 1
	Prostesilaus	Mar. 2
	Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
	Suwa Maru	Jan. 23
	Tydeus	Jan. 16
	Waimana	Feb. 18
	Yangtsze	Jan. 23
For Marseilles, etc.		
	Andre Lebon	Feb. 16
	Atlantique	Mar. 5
	Cordillere	Feb. 2
For Bombay		
	Namur**	Feb. 20
	Nankin**	Mar. 5
	Sardinia**	Feb. 7
For Vancouver, etc.		
	Canada Maru	Mar. 9
	Hugh Hogan	Feb. 3
	Ide Maru	Jan. 12
	J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
	Javary	Jan. 25
	Kamakura Maru	Feb. 27
	Kosoku Maru	Feb. 29
	Mexico Maru	Feb. 6
	Monteagle	Feb. 19
	Shimpo Maru	Feb. 26
	Shidzuoka Maru	Feb. 7
	Tamba Maru	Mar. 12
For New York		
	City of Baroda	Mar. 6
	Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
	Indra	Feb. 7
	St. Patrick	Feb. 27
	Skipton Castle	Jan. 22
	Tuscan Prince	Jan. 26
For San Francisco, etc.		
	China	Feb. 18
	Hazell Dollar	Mar. 4
	Panama	Dec. 16
	Robert Dollar	Feb. 25
	Sequoya	Feb. 13
	Tenyo Maru	Feb. 18
	Yucatan	Feb. 16

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Ajax	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Cyclops	Mar. 11	May 2
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 24	Mar. 30
Gleniffer	Jan. 5	Apr. 6
Hirano Maru	Feb. 2	Apr. 5
Kamo Maru	Feb. 26	May. 15
Kashima Maru	Mar. 11	Apr. 30
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Mar. 31
Kintuck	Jan. 29	Mar. 17
Katori Maru	Feb. 12	Apr. 15
Kashgar	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
Khiva	Feb. 5	Apr. 4
Keemun	Jan. 28	Mar. 27
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Mar. 20
Lycaon	Mar. 11	May 2
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 19
Mentor	Feb. 24	Apr. 10
Mishima Maru	Mar. 25	May. 5
Miyazaki Maru		Mar. 17
Mongara	Apr. 29	June. 12
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Apr. 20
Merionethshire	Jan. 30	Mar. 30
Neleus	Feb. 5	Mar. 20
Nellore	Apr. 15	May. 29
Nagoya**	Feb. 5	Mar. 30
Namur	Mar. 4	Apr. 14
Novara	Apr. 1	May 11
Ningchow	Feb. 19	Apr. 5
Nankin	Mar. 18	Apr. 27
Oanfa	Feb. 12	Mar. 29
Pyrrhus	Feb. 26	Apr. 11
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Mar. 20
Teiresias	Jan. 18	Mar. 14
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 16
FROM CALCUTTA		
Itola	Feb. 23	Mar. 16
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Awa Maru	Mar. 7	Apr. 4
Empress of Asia		Apr. 21
Empress of Japan	Mar. 4	Mar. 23
Empress of Russia		Mar. 24
Monteagle		Apr. 28
Sado Maru	Feb. 24	Mar. 21
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Agra	Jan. 15	Apr. 5
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Mar. 20
City of Lincoln	Jan. 31	Mar. 30
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Mar. 15
Grena	Nov. 28	Mar. 30
Indradeo	Jan. 17	Apr. 5
Indrashamba		Mar. 12
Indrawadi	Jan. 19	Mar. 25
Indraghiri	Dec. 5	Mar. 14
Lincluden	Dec. 25	Mar. 12
Royal Prince	Jan. 10	Mar. 15
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Apr. 10
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
Ceylon	Feb. 7	Mar. 30
Siam	Jan. 30	Apr. 13
Sumatra	Jan. 8	Mar. 13
Yeddo	Feb. 11	Mar. 30
FROM MARSEILLES		
Polynesien	Feb. 9	Mar. 12
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile	Dec. 8	Mar. 12
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Chiyo Maru	Mar. 4	Apr. 30
Mexico Maru	Mar. 23	Apr. 19
Manila Maru	Feb. 17	Mar. 12
Tenyo Maru		May 6
Tacoma Maru	Feb. 16	Mar. 14
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Apr. 16
Shinyo Maru	Feb. 9	Mar. 17

* Due date is approximate.
** Transhipment from Colombo.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Yohyang Maru, Capt. Y. Kurikawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, March 13, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The. str. Kianghsin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachang Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Tuesday, March 14, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The str. Persia Maru, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Sunday, April 9. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO DIRECT.—The str. Taishun, Capt. C. Westerland, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Vessels in Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L B 2
Feb 19	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.S.NCo	K N A
Mar 9	Japan	Anshin Maru	938	Jap.	Yashisaki	M. B. K.	10 p.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3869	Aus.	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Mar 9	Hongkong	Chenan	2200	Br.	Tuebben	B. & S.	W T W
Mar 10	Hongkong	Choysang	1424	Br.	Holmwood	J.M. & Co.	S H W
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2657	Ger.	Voerbesk	H. D. & Co.	B XIII
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	Hense	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Mar 10	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	2808	Jap.	Takano	N K K	N.Y.K.W
Feb 4	Singapore	Islami	1608	Br.	Watson	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Jan 3	Hongay	Kaho	981	Chi.	Hoeg	Moller & Co	Y T P D W
Feb 28	C'wangtao	Kwangping	1285	Br.	Anderson	K. M. A.	Y T P D
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Mar 10	Hongkong	Machson	4277	Br.	Bevan	B & S.	H W Y K
Jan 28	Dalny	Ninju Maru	270	Jap.	Gamo	Moller & Co	Y T P D
Mar 8	Wakamatsu	Nijini N'gorod	1892	Rus.	Ricalin	R. V. F.	
Mar 10	Hankow	Nankin	1467	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.	C N C W
Mar 10	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	Murray	N. S. N. Co	N.S.C.W
Jan 31	Keelung	Otowa Maru	877	Jap.	Hyodo	N.K.K	Int D
Mar 9	C'wangtao	Otaru Maru	1249	Jap.	Nahashi	K. M. A.	K.M.A.W
Jan 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan	Peterson	G. N. T. Co.	8 p.
Feb 22	Wenchow	Poochi	3367	Chi.	Taylor	C.M.SN.Co.	Y P D
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger	Artelt	H. A. L.	Int D W.
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	6446	Aus	Martinolitsi	aus. Lloyd	B VII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhua	495	Chi.	Chinese	S N Co	K N D W
Feb 25	Manila	Seward	754	Am.	Ewert	Dodwell	O D W
Mar 5	Cruise	Store Nordiske	882	Dan	C'tiansen	G. N. T. Co.	9 P
Mar 7	Hongkong	Tjitaroem	3667	Dut.	Scholten	H. C. T. Co.	K.M.A.W.
Mar 7	Hongkong	Tatoutze	691	Fr.	Troquer	R. A. & Co.	O D W
Mar 10	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.	C N W
Mar 10	Amoy	Tamsui	919	Br.	Cowan	B. & S.	W T W.
Mar 10	Hongkong	Taishun	1216	Chi.	Westerland	C.M.NS.Co.	K.L.Y.W
Feb 17	Ningpo	Yushun	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.NCo	B N D W

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Hopsang left Swatow for Shanghai via Foochow on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Chefoo for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The East Asiatic Co.'s motor-ship Chile left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday, the 8th instant, and is expected to arrive here, at the China Merchants' Eastern Wharf today.

The M.M. s.s. Polynesien with the French mails of February 6 left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday, March 9, at 10 a.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung today at 5 a.m. and at Shanghai (S.M.R. Co.'s Whangpoo wharf) on the same day at 7 a.m.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchang left Tientsin for Canton direct on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Lienshing will leave Tientsin for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Tureslas left Hongkong for Shanghai at 1 p.m. on Friday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru is appointed to sail from Hongkong on Tuesday, the 14th inst., and may be expected to arrive at Woosung at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 17th inst. She will be despatched for San Francisco, via Japan ports and Honolulu, on Friday, the 17th inst., and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. on the same day.

The watermark at Hankow on the 8th instant was 13'6", at Kiukiang on the following day 16'2", and at Wuhu on the 10th instant 9'0".

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang left Tientsin for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Chefoo for Lungkow on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwanglee left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Lungkow for Canton on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Irene will leave Tientsin for Shanghai today.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

C. P. O. S. LTD.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

Empress of Russia .. Mch. 24
Empress of Japan.... Apr. 7
Empress of Asia .... " 21
Monteagle ..... " 28
Empress of Russia .. May 19
Empress of Japan.... June 3
Empress of Asia .... " 16
Monteagle ..... July 1
Empress of Russia .. " 14
Empress of Japan.... July 29
Empress of Asia .... Aug. 11

For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
Telephone 1668

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

T.K.K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.
To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Mar. 17
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Apr. 11
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	May 6
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 3
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	June 23
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 8

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Apr. 28
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	May 23
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July. 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Mar. 23
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.
THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.
SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.
Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.
RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.
For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to
THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, *Agents.*
Telephone No. 3229. 53, Szechuen Road.

C. M. S. S. CO.

CHINA MAIL S.S. Co.
(SHIPS FLY THE AMERICAN FLAG)
American Mail Line
FROM
Shanghai to San Francisco via the Sunshine Belt.
Calling at Nagasaki and Honolulu only.
First Class service at special reduced rates.
Reduced rates to Missionaries.

PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM SHANGHAI TO SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails April 17th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails June 24th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Aug. 28th., 1916.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all the principal cities of the United States & Canada, also through tickets to Europe.
For further information, rates of passage, etc., Apply to
G. J. PETROCELLI, Agent
'Phone 1886 First Floor, Union Building

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

Have Regular Sailings to
CHINWANGTAO TWICE WEEKLY
and to
TIENTSIN DIRECT

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Agent.
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
1, Jinkee Road Telephone 319
(Tickets Interchangeable With All Local Companies)

Business and Official Notices

TELEGRAPHIC & CABLE ADDRESS:
WIDLER, CHUNGKING
A. B. C. CODE 5TH EDITION

NOTICE TO BUYERS:

We can supply you with:

MUSK
RHUBARB.
CANTHARIDES.
CROTON
WOOD-OIL.
NUTGALLS.

WIDLER & COMPANY,
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA

Naamlooze Vennootschap
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poora, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.
8882

Naamlooze Vennootschap
Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 1, Yuenmingyuen Road, on Thursday, 30th March, 1916. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd to 30th March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.
8884

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,

No. 4 Canton Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Just Received

Cream and White Serges
Indigo Blue Serge
White Piques, 8 patterns
Mosquito Netting, any width
"Aertex" Cellular Underwear
,, Pyjamas and Shirts
Real Poplin Ties
Silk Stockings and Socks,
etc., etc., etc.,

H. G. HILL & CO.
'Phone 2240
129, North Soochow Road,
2 doors from General Hospital

THE BRITISH FLOWER SHOP
Will be opened shortly near
BREWER'S CORNER

THE management is now prepared to undertake orders for baskets or such floral designs as may be required.

Applications for the same to be made to Mrs. Horace Hanbury, 74, Great Western Road, Hon. Sec., British Flower Shop.

FULL PARTICULARS
WILL BE
PUBLISHED LATER

8984

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Speciality

6724

The Secret of Success in China

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED GOODS TO SELL IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert advertisements in the leading newspapers throughout the East. We employ expert translators and the best native artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.
1a, Jinkée Road. Tel. 3449.

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW
杭州西湖新新旅館

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.

TUNG SIH-KUNG,
Manager.

Telephone No. 591.
7923

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants .....
Clerks .....
Typists .....
Overseers .....
Stenographers .....
Watchmen .....
Printer .....

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

6872

Arch Colonel Golf Ball at $1.20 each, $13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball at $1.25 each, $14.40 per doz.
Braid's Special Ball at $1.00 each, $11.00 per doz.
Captive Golf Ball at $2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.
A133, Szechuen Road,

Classified Advertisements

(Other classified advertisements on Page 12)

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
Excellent rooms at moderate rates—with or without board
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated, facing the Gardens.
"A home from home"
8251 Telephone 3482

AN ENGLISH home will accept two or three gentlemen as paying guests. The house is newly furnished, situated in a quiet and pleasant locality, and is equipped with all modern conveniences. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.
9022-M-12

TWO LARGE, light and cheerful rooms, and bath, to let, furnished, in a new private, detached residence, near the French Park. One or two bachelors preferred. Breakfast may be arranged. Apply to Box 424, THE CHINA PRESS.
9024-M-15

WELL-FURNISHED Front Room, with small room, bathroom, balcony attached, and board. Suitable for married couple or bachelors. Melbourne House, 12A, Quinsan Gardens.
9029-M-12-17

WESTERN DISTRICT. To let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.
8971

TO LET, in good Central district, from 1st April, with excellent board and attendance, a very large, well-furnished bed-sitting-room, large bathroom, enamelled bath, running hot and cold water, lift, 'phone and all conveniences. Suitable for two or three gentlemen, or married couple. Apply to Box 407, THE CHINA PRESS.
9000-M-12

TO LET, flat comprising two large, airy, well-furnished rooms, small room, enclosed verandah. Separate bathroom, kitchen, southern aspect; gas and electric light; Range Road. Apply to Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS.
8997-M-12

TO LET, very large room, also smaller room, with bathrooms attached, facing Race Course. Terms moderate, 45, Bubbling Well Road.
8901-M-15

TO LET, well-furnished rooms, with or without board; also attic room. Apply to 35, Boone Road.
8950

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, experienced stenographer and typist by American firm. Only those who have had previous commercial experience need apply. Address to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED for Hankow, Nursery-Governess (Eurasian preferred), from end of March. Please apply to Mrs. E. Rohreke, 16, Carter Road.
9030

WANTED, lady stenographer and typist for Vladivostock. Board and lodgings found with private family. Salary, Roubles 100 per month. Apply to Box 411, THE CHINA PRESS.
9004-M-16

EDUCATIONAL

MANDARIN LESSONS given by Chinese gentleman. Apply to Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS.
9005-M-12

MEDICAL

MRS. RILZNICK, 65, Szechuen Road, Midwife, with 25 years' experience, is open to attend patients. Best references.
8695

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.
8910

GARAGES TO LET

GARAGE to let, at 77, Route Vallon, with electric light, water, telephone, taxes, and servants' quarters. Tls. 10 per month. Apply on premises.
8961

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED immediately, two or three office rooms, possibly with godown accommodation. Apply to Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS.
9012

CENTRAL STORES REPORT

The following is the report of the directors of the Central Stores, Ltd., for presentation to shareholders at the twenty-first ordinary general meeting to be held at the Palace Hotel on the 15th inst., at 5 p.m. The directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1915.

The net profit for the period, including the balance brought forward from last year, amounts to		$151,060.56
Less directors', auditors' and trustees' fees	$4,184.92	
Less Interest on debentures ...	43,948.96	
Less Interest on overdraft, etc.	2,042,93	
Less Reserve for doubtful debts	8,000.00	
Less Furniture depreciation	5,489.65	
		63,666.46
Leaving a balance of... which the directors propose to appropriate as follows:—		$87,394.10
To pay a dividend of 45 cts. per share on 34,958 ordinary shares, which will absorb...		$15,731.10
To place to reserve of the following accounts:—		
Building account	$10,000.00	
Furniture account	3,000.00	
General reserve	15,000.00	
Improvements account ..	20,000.00	
	48,000.00	
		63,731.10
Balance to be carried forward		$23,663.00

Directorate.—Mr. J. McDowell retires in accordance with the articles of association, but offers himself for re-election, and the appointment of Messrs. E. I Ezra and H. E. Morton requires your confirmation.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who offer themselves for re-election.

BRODIE A. CLARKE,
Chairman.

Shanghai, March 1, 1916.

BUCHHEISTER & Co.

Established 1867.

IMPORTERS OF ALL CLASSES OF MACHINERY AND CHINESE GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.

Proprietors of the SHANGHAI MACHINE COMPANY.

Branch Offices at Tientsin, Hankow and Peking.

Head-Office, Shanghai, Ningpo Road No. 1.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4 .55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Peking-Mukden Line

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.18
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.0(
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1 04	12.41
12.45	3.59	378	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55		dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.(	10.02
17.46	9.03	421	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
7.00	7.(0	193	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
			arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line

8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	7.18	11.48
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow	dep.	6.15	10.45

Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line

11.20	17.3(	dep. Lincheng	arr.	8.08	14.38
12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang	dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.23	11.52		4.54	7.09	
SOOCHOW .. arr	9.40		11.24	12.43	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
dep	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
dep	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			
dep	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			
CHINKIANG arr	1.25	8.32	4.14		5.41			5.14
dep	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.								
NANKING . . dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.09	0.46
dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.70		6.50	
dep.	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.42	4.09		8.09	2.53
dep.	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.33	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.56	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.09

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars
*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6 20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54
10. 9	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

MILES.	STATIONS.	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p m	p.m.	p m.	p.m.	p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10 45	1.15	2 40	4.10	6.00	8.25
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3 02	4.32	6.22	8 4"
10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8 50	11.15	1 45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.5.

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed	4 Fast	6 Slow	8 Coolie Goods	10 Express	12 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8 55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai.....		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang Au	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	1 Local Mixed	3 Fast	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Express	11 Local Mixed
	a.m.	a.m.	a m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	10.58	3.36	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang Au		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.45
Yeh Zah..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang..... dep.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Shanghai South ... arr.	10 02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14	16	18	20	22	24
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13	15	17	19	21	23
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p m.	p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.(0				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Mun .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Mun .. dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their Salesroom 134-135A, SZECHUEN ROAD,

ON

TUESDAY, the 14th inst.

at 10 p.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Brass Mounted Bedsteads, Bedroom Suites with Bevelled Edged Mirrors, Dining Chairs, Tables, Book Cases, Cabinets, Escritoires, Carpets, Rugs, Brass Mounted Iron Fenders, Pictures, Ornaments, Blankets, Comforters, etc., etc.

And a long line of useful Sundries.

NOW ON VIEW.

Our Fresh Cream Cheese

is fully flavored and its freshness is guaranteed. See that you order some by 'Phoning 4740

8842

THE CHINA LAND & BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directorship of Messrs. L. Tense and G. H. Keeble in this Company and their authorities to act on behalf thereof have ceased from the 29th January, 1916, and 11th February, 1916, respectively; and Mr. Henry Monsel Cumine resumes charge as its Managing Director from this date.

Dated this 11th day of March, 1916.

T. WHYNNE,
General Manager.

9021

Ministry of Communications

PEKING

Department of Telegraphs, Posts and Navigation.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Telephone instruments, materials, etc., required for the whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 31st May, 1916.

Conditions governing tenders, requisition sheets and drawings may be obtained from the undersigned, on payment of a fee of Shanghai Taels Ten (Tls. 10), which will be returnable only if the Tenderer shall have sent in a bona fide tender and shall have not withdrawn the same. Contract documents may be inspected before the payment of the fee.

KWAN PO-PIN,
Manager.

Chinese Telegraph Material Supply Department,
No. 27, Markham Road, Shanghai.
Shanghai, 8th March, 1916.

8983

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

XXXII.

There was a Door to which I found no Key;
There was a Veil past which I could not see.
Three drinks of Upper Crust had Thee with Me
And then—Thou whispered Thy right name to Me.

UPPER CRUST RYE IS USEFUL. TRY IT!

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

The Auto Castle

228, Avenue Joffre

Tel. W412

Prompt attention given to

REPAIRS

which are effected by expert mechanics under European supervision

New and Second-hand

MOTOR-CARS FOR SALE

at Bargain Prices

Every description of the most famous British, French, and other makes of car. Touring-cars, Landaulettes, Limousines, Two-Seaters—2 and 4 Cylinders.

8873

Kiangwan Races

25th March, 1916

ENTRIES for all events close at 6 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, 22nd March, 1916, at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary,
International Recreation Club.

8994

THE CATHAY LACE Co.

19, NANKING ROAD

Respectfully beg to announce to the residents of Shanghai that they have opened business at the above address with a select stock of

Silks, Hand-made Laces and Embroideries.

Everything of first-class quality and at moderate prices.

Inspection invited; satisfaction guaranteed.

8943

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' Builders' Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Says Little Ampere:

NO DANGER of ever having things go wrong if you put your storage battery in our care.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

TEL. 2686

If your battery is a Willard, we'll inspect it free

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.

HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores

Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods
Our Prices are the Cheapest

as proved by our success in public tenders.

Est. 1895

Tel. 196 General. 4368 Private.

Broadway

(Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai.)

Tel. Address "Zunglee, Shanghai"

HOLY TRINITY CATHEDRAL

March 16, 1916, at 6 p.m.

PROGRAMME

1.—Third Mode Melody. Tallis.
2.—Fantasia in F. Minor. No. 2 Mozart.
3.—Four part Motet. "Joy & Gladness," Cornelius.
4.—Basso Ostinato 5-4 time. Arensky.
5.—Eight part Motet. Cornelius. "THE SURRENDER OF THE SOUL TO THE EVERLASTING LOVE"
6.—Concerto for 2 Violins. J. S. Bach.
(a) Vivace
(b) Largo, ma non tanto.
(c) Allegro.
7.—Eight part Motet. Tschaikovsky. "ANGEL SPIRITS EVER BLESSED" (from the Cherubic Hymn)

Solo Violins: Miss E. R. Jansen, Miss McCabe.

CHORUS OF 50 VOICES

Conductor, Mr. R. B. Hurry, Mus. Bac.

Collection in Aid of the Funds of the Charity Organization Committee.

9019

ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of Directors of the Alma Estates, Ltd., held on Monday, 6th March, 1916, it was decided to pay on Tuesday, 21st March, 1916, an interim dividend of 5%—equal to 45 Tael Cents per share—on the Capital of the Company, to those shareholders on record on 13th March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 14th instant, to Monday, 20th instant, both days inclusive,

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

8974

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2364

THE following Resolution will be proposed by Ratepayers at the Town Hall on March 21, 1916, at 1.40 p.m., at the Meeting of Ratepayers which stood adjourned on March 22, 1915, in pursuance of the Amendment to Resolution VIII:—

Resolution.—That the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Amendment to Resolution VIII on March 22, 1915, including a scheme for the Municipal control of the Electricity Department be received and adopted.

Proposed by E. S. Little.

Seconded by Cecil Holliday.

The following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 21, 1916, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1915, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the estimated expenditure for 1916, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be hereby authorized to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, a sum not exceeding Tls. 650,000, by the issue of debentures redeemable in not less than ten and not more than fifty years from date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VI.—That the Council be hereby authorized to raise upon the lines specified in Resolution V a loan not exceeding Tls. 1,250,000 for the purchase and erection of additional electrical plant.

Resolution VII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution VIII.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VII, VIII and IX are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on March 15 for due publication.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 9, 1916.

9008-M-16

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2365

NOTICE is hereby given that, in addition to the resolutions to be brought forward by the Council, as published in Notification No. 2364, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21.

Amendment to Resolution V.—That Tls. 3,000 be added to the Budget as a grant to the "Foreign Women's Home."

Proposer: Cecil Holliday
Seconder: Fredk. A. Fairchild

Resolution X.—That the Council be hereby authorised and directed to arrange for the re-assessment of the land comprised within the limits of the Settlement, during the current year, such re-assessment to come into force as from the first day of January, 1917, and to engage such professional assistance for the performance of the work as may be found expedient.

Proposer: Edw. F. Mackay
Seconder: John Liddell

The following resolution will be proposed at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 21, 1916, at 1.50 p.m.:—

Resolution. That the proposed amendment of Articles XXXIII to XXXVII and XLII and XLIII of the Byelaws attached to the Land Regulations, as published in the Municipal Gazette of March 9, 1916, be passed and approved.

Proposer: Edward I. Ezra
Seconder: Edward Wheeley

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 13, 1916.

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice that a Special Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, March 21, 1916, at 1.50 o'clock p.m., to consider and approve a resolution providing for certain proposed additions and amendments to the Bye-laws whereof due notice has been given in accordance with the provisions of Land Regulation XI.

E. H. Fraser
A. W. Burkill
Edward J. Cornfoot
Francis Ellis
Edward I. Ezra
Fred. A. Fairchild
Sterling Fessenden
H. H. Girardet
S. A. Hardoon
C. Holliday
Henry Lester
John Liddell
Edward S. Little
Edw. F. Mackay
R. N. Macleod
H. A. J. Macray
Duncan McNeill
L. Midwood
Gordon Morriss
W. A. C. Platt
John Prentice
E. Wheeley
A. S. P. White-Cooper
A. Sidney Wilson
G. H. Wright
C. W. Wrightson

9014

Newly Opened

Russian Provision Store

Fresh Russian Provisions and all kinds of Russian Liquors and Vodka at Moderate Prices

G. GOTKIN

918, Broadway

7948

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a flat; two large bedrooms, half verandah enclosed, with board, also smaller room, $65 monthly, 31, Boone Road.

9020-M-14

FURNISHED HOUSE to let, March 25th, eight months, 5 rooms, modern bathrooms, good lawn, small garden, one minute from trams, telephone. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS.

9025-M-15

NO. 65, Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from May 1st, 1916. Apply at No. 75, Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169.

9026

TO LET, furnished flat; two extra large rooms, kitchen, bath, verandah, Western district, near trams, garden. Rent 45 Taels. Apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.

9003-M-12

TO LET, comfortable attic, unfurnished, Range Road. Apply to Box 396, THE CHINA PRESS.

8982-M-14

TO LET, in private German family, two well-furnished rooms, with bathrooms attached, board if desired. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 393, THE CHINA PRESS.

8976

HOUSES FOR SALE

NO. 46, Rue Massenet, near the French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms fitted with porcelain bath tubs, lavatories and flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., China Realty Company, Limited.

9027

NO. 101, Avenue Du Roi Albert; containing two large rooms on ground-floor, large hall, three bedrooms, two tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories, flush closets, tiled kitchen and pantry, servants' quarters, box-rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.

9028

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHINESE youth desires position as office boy. Willing to make himself useful. Apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS.

9013-M-14

POSITION WANTED by a young man as typist and for office work; knows the best way of looking after the shroff. Apply to Box 406, THE CHINA PRESS.

8999

ACCOUNTANT, with 26 years business experience and knowledge of Russian, English and German languages, would like to get work after office hours. Apply to Box 356, THE CHINA PRESS.

8898

CAPABLE, energetic and experienced young man (Neutral) seeks employment. Speaks Chinese fluently; travelled throughout China. Excellent references. Apply to Box 389, THE CHINA PRESS.

8968-M-16

TWO Russian ladies seek positions, one as nurse to look after children or to look after the house; the other as governess to teach Russian. Apply to Miss Astafief, Kitaiskaja, Ulitza, No. 423 Harbin.

8956

HOUSES WANTED

HOUSE Wanted. 5 or 6 rooms. Furnished. Western or French concession preferred. Small garden and convenient to trams. From April 1st or April 15th, for six months, or longer term if desired. Reply to Box 405, THE CHINA PRESS.

9018-M-12

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

WELLINGTON TYPEWRITER, nearly new, cost $120, sell $40 bargain. Only wants seeing. Apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS.

9016-M-12

BLUE CARPET, 15 x 13, new condition, bargain $25. Seen by appointment. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.

9016-M-12

DINNER WAGON, mirror-back, nearly new, $18. Owner leaving; can be seen at any time. Apply to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS.

9016-M-12

LARGE ice-chest, new, $14. Must be sold; seen at any time. Apply to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.

9016

TO PHILATELISTS. For sale, a valuable stamp collection containing about 16,000 specimens of very rare stamps. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.

9017-M-18

WANTED to buy, houseboat with four bunks; must be well equipped and in good condition. Apply to Box 414, THE CHINA PRESS.

9009-M-12

FOR SALE, an A.B.C. code, 5th edition, very little used. Price $9. Apply to Box 408, THE CHINA PRESS.

9001-M-14

FOR SALE, Leghorn chicken eggs for hatching; $2 per setting of thirteen. Apply New Point Hotel; Telephone East 301.

9006-M-12

A BARGAIN. For sale, four-seater Victoria carriage in perfect condition; two sets harness, Mafoo's clothing, etc. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.

9007-M-12

FOR SALE, Barred Plymouth Rock chicken eggs for hatching. No stock for sale. T. M. Wilkinson, Foochow.

8886

FOR SALE, Mokanshan, 6-roomed house with basement and outside servants' quarters, suitable for two families. For information apply to Box 403, THE CHINA PRESS.

8995-M-15

CALCULATING Slide Rule (Professor Fuller's), in case. Suitable for engineers, architects, etc. Practically new. Apply to Box 391, THE CHINA PRESS.

8973

FOR SALE, one Butcher's "Carbine" quarter-plate camera, de Luxe model, fine morocco-covered, with double-extension and plate-adapter, fitted with Cooke's lens, together with 100% Cooke's extension-lens in leather case. Also Antinous release and 12 metal slides in leather case. The whole for $95. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.

9002

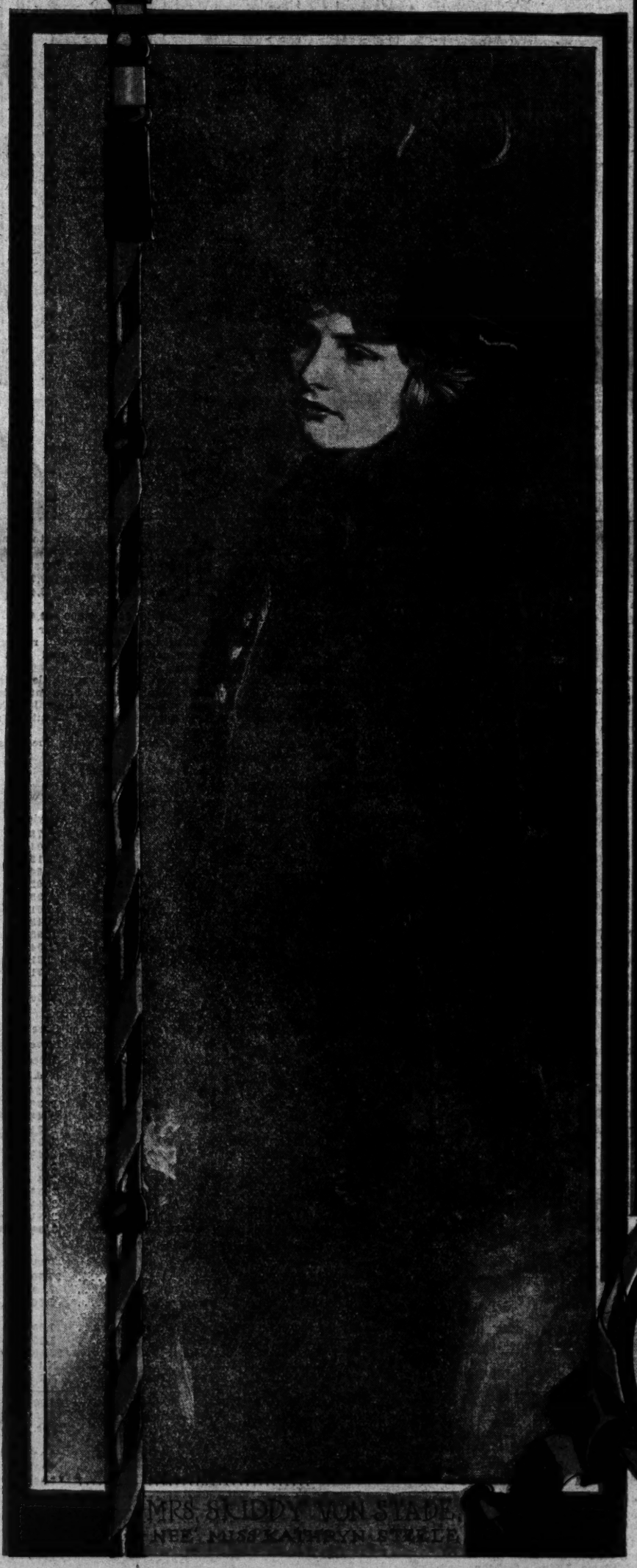
Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11

STREET SALES

SMART PEOPLE

BY NOTED ARTISTS

No 2.

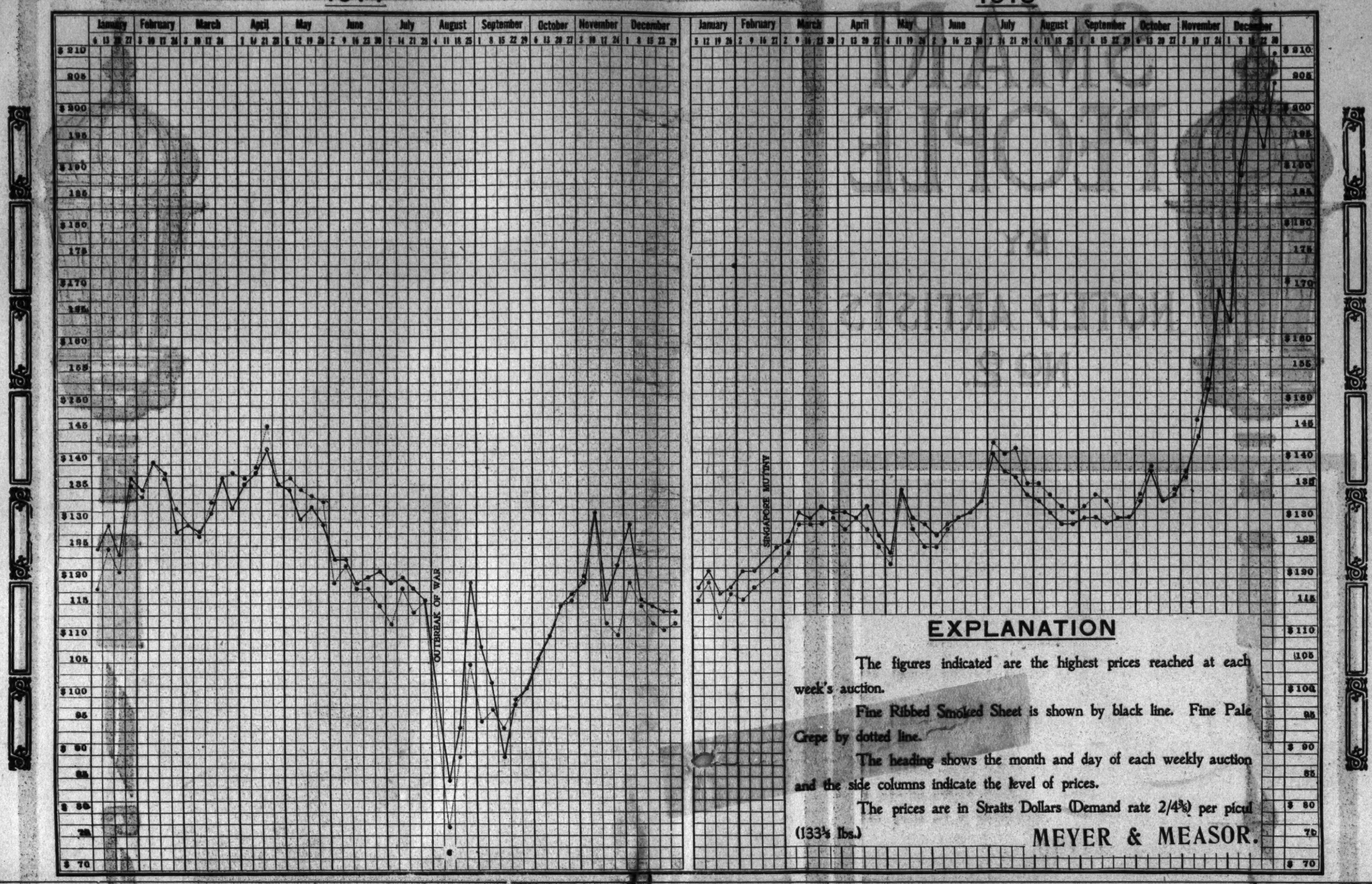


MRS. SKIDDY VON STADE
NEE MISS KATHRYN STEELE

MRS. DEVEREUX MILBURN
NEE MISS NANCY STEELE

FROM PORTRAITS PAINTED BY MR. HARRINGTON MANN.
PHOTOGRAPHS BY HAGELSTEIN BROS. N.Y.

CHART SHOWING PRICES REALISED AT SINGAPORE RUBBER AUCTIONS, 1914-1915



SINGAPORE vs. LONDON AS MARKET FOR RUBBER

Far Eastern Port for Several Reasons, Offers Many Special Advantages

We publish today a chart showing the prices obtained at the Singapore Rubber Auctions during the years 1914 and 1915, which we believe will prove of interest to many of our readers who have invested in rubber. The advantage of presenting statistical tables in the form adopted by Messrs. Meyer and Measor will be readily admitted.

On perusing the chart one is at once struck by the remarkable fluctuation of prices even in the short space of two years, while deriving some satisfaction from observing the upward curve of the market towards the end of last year.

Very many of the Shanghai companies now dispose of their outputs in Singapore, and the future of that port as a regular market is not without interest to shareholders. For more than a year past the prices realised at the Singapore auctions have compared very favorably with the London equivalents; on only a very few occasions the prices obtained were below the London parity. As a general rule, Singapore has shown an advantage of from ½d. to 2d. per lb. over London. All things being equal there are points in favor of selling on the spot that have to be given due weight, such, for instance, as prompt payment, saving of outlay in freight and charges, saving of interest, minimized risk of damage or deterioration, not to mention the certainty as to the final result, which when rubber is shipped to London, remains in doubt for a considerable time.

Increase at Auctions.

A further statement bearing upon this subject has just been issued by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce Rubber Association, which reviews the Singapore Auction results for last year, besides giving some interesting particulars as to the growth of the local market during the last four years. The salient feature of these figures is the remarkable increase in the quantities dealt with at the weekly auctions. The quantities were as follows:—

Year	Offered. tons	Sold. tons
1912	599	532
1913	1,695	1,508
1914	3,685	2,666
1915	11,167	7,322

It may be safely assumed that the bulk of the rubber offered for sale and withdrawn was subsequently sold privately and not shipped to London for disposal. On good authority it may be stated that the quantity of rubber sold by private treaty is really far greater than the difference between the offerings and sales as shown by the above table. A very large trade is done by the Singapore Mills, which buy up the product of the

(Continued on Page 7)

Figgis & Co.'s Review Of the Rubber Market

World's Supply 146,000 Tons, of Which U.S.A. Takes 89,500 Tons

Messrs. S. Figgis and Co., the well-known London rubber brokers, have now issued their annual review of the rubber market in 1915, extracts from which follow:—

(Plantation Rubber grown in Ceylon, British Malaya (Federated States, Perak, Malacca, Johore, Straits), Sumatra, Java, India, Borneo, etc.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.
Exported from Ceylon (and India) ..... tons	20,600	14,800	11,830	6,300	2,750	1,430	600
Exported from Malaya, etc. ..... „	72,800	49,700	36,200	22,200	11,400	6,800	3,250
Total ..... „	*93,400	*64,500	48,030	28,500	14,150	8,230	3,850

* Some direct Dutch shipments not included.

The supply from Brazil shows slight alteration, as anticipated. The total receipts in Brazil were:—

1915	1914	1913	1912	1911
37,500	37,000	39,000	40,500	39,500 tons

including Amazonas, Bolivia, Peru, etc.

The extraordinary use of Rubber in this terrible War has enlarged beyond our expectations, so that the World's consumption has taken the greatly increased supply, but the stocks now in the hands of manufacturers or in warehouses are larger than for the last few years.

The good quality and condition of the bulk of the Import reflects much credit on Estate Managers, hence Plantation Rubber is readily taken for nearly all purposes by the manufacturers, and the disparity in value to Brazil "Para" has ceased.

Causes of Advance

Values showed but slight variation till November, when some alarm was shown on the activity of submarines in the Mediterranean, and further increased on the sinking of the Langton Hall with some 50 tons on December 3.

Speculators who had oversold near delivery rubber, quickly partly covered their requirements and advanved prices 1s. per lb., 3s. 7½d. being paid for pale Crepe and 3s. 6½d. for Ribbed Smoked Sheet.

After a rapid decline of 7d. per lb. prices were again forced up to 4s. 1d. and 4s., many interested in sales being frightened about obtaining freight for their Rubber Contracts.

With no prospect of an early end to the War, and fresh Government orders, manufacturers and speculators bought freely of distant delivery, and large sales for 1916 were made, so that we closed: Crepe 4s. 1d., Sheet 4s., being an advance on a year ago of 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. for spot and near, and 1s. 3d. distant delivery or shipment, and Para, which is less speculative, advanced much less in the recent movement, closing at 3s. 9d. for Fine Hard on December 31, 1915.

England has again increased her consumption, also Australia and Japan, Russia, Italy, Sweden and probably France; but the few men available for the factories have hampered the latter. No doubt both Germany and Austria have been able to get some rubber, though probably not quarter their former supplies, and they will need much when the war ends. Reports of large German purchases recently are not confirmed.

The United States especially, with their abounding prosperity, and Canada have been enormous buyers, and supplied Europe largely with rubber goods.

Wild rubber has decreased, though Brazil sends full supplies.

The Rubber Trade Association of London and the Rubber Growers' Association have had frequent meetings with good results, and their decisions have been welcomed generally.

Tyres for haulage have increased, but motor car tyres, except in America, show signs of falling off.

We have not had any auctions during the year. Everything has found ready buyers when landed.

Smoked Sheets have arrived in much greater proportion, and a good part in nice condition.

The premium over Crepe has disappeared, and frequently Sheet has sold at a discount.

Our Senior, who had the pleasure last January and February of an interesting tour through Malay and Ceylon Plantations, indicated his opinion as to this when conversing with Estate Managers.

Nearly all he saw convinced him of the great care and watchfulness shown on the Estates generally, and of the considerable improvement in the quality of the output.

Plantation Output

We have heard nothing of Synthetic Rubber being produced here, but there are reports that Germany has made and used some quantity, and that quality and results are poor.

Rubber Plantations.—We think any planting which there may have been in 1915, has been fully counteracted by the falling out of cultivation, and thinning of some of the previously planted areas. We have increased our estimate for India and reduced it for the East African Ceara plantations.

	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
Ceylon ..... acres	235,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	210,000
Malaya, Malacca ..... „	550,000	500,000	500,000	430,000	350,000
Borneo ..... „	25,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Dutch E.I., 200,000 Java 250,000 Sumatra, etc..... „	450,000	400,000	400,000	230,000	200,000
India and Burmah ..... „	60,000	65,000	45,000	40,000	40,000
German Colonies, Samoa (2,000), E. and W. Africa „	25,000	40,000	60,000	42,000	45,000

The Plantations, principally of Castilloa in Mexico, West Indies and Central and South America, have not progressed; supplies are insignificant.

India, Burmah and the Mergui have increased and are extending, but the East African plantations of Ceara have sent little.

From Brazil, Amazonas, Bolivian, Peruvian and (Wild) Medium Rubber.

The Para and Manaos supply not being "controlled" as formerly, and with but little speculation, prices have not been maintained relatively to Eastern Plantation Rubber, but the whole supply has been readily taken by consumers. Fine Hard, December 31, 3s. 9d., Balls 3s.

Caucho Ball has been very scarce the last few months and price considerably advanced—to 3s.

We estimate that a total supply of Rubber for the year of 146,000 tons has mostly been consumed.

The old Syndicate stock in Brazil has gone. The large regular supply of Eastern Plantation Rubber naturally affects all grades of Brazil descriptions.

	Prices, December 31. Hard Fine Para.	Negrohead Scrappy.	Negrohead Island.	Caucho Ball.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1915	3 9	2 10	1 7	3 0
1914	3 10¾	2 1½	1 3	2 4
1913	3 1½	2 6	1 5	1 11
1912	4 6½	3 5½	2 3	3 6½
1911	4 2½	3 9	2 7	3 9½

Brazilian, etc., Shipments

Shipments 1915, from Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru:—

	1915.	1914	1913.	1912.	1911.
(The Amazonas) tons.	37,500	36,825	39,370	42,410	37,730
Including Peruvian and Caucho tons..	6,800	8,655	2,620	8,310	6,440

Imports of medium descriptions have generally fallen off somewhat considerably; for certain grades a fair demand has prevailed, but soft weak rubbers have been again irregular. Prices are considerably above the worst.

The supply of Caucho Ball for this crop at present shows a heavy decrease and the price is relatively very high.

Bolivia sent fair quantity. Mollendo very little, also Venezuela via Orinoco. Ceara and Manicoba rather less. Pernambuco and Assare very little. Mattogrosso sent a fair crop. Mangabeira much less.

Central America—Mexico very small supply. Guayule practically nothing. Colombia, Ecuador and Nicaragua again sent very little.

	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
West Coast African (total about) tons	7,000	8,500	10,000	13,800	15,000
Including Benguela and Mossamedes ..... „	1,900	1,500	1,300	1,800	1,900
Loanda ..... „	600	450	400	420	430
Congo, French Congo & Soudan. „	3,000	3,900	4,400	6,000	6,200

Good qualities have sold well from the Niger, Gold Coast, Accra, etc., but imports of lump have been much less.

Good qualities from the Cameroons, Sierra Leone, Gaboon and Conakry sold at good prices.

The French Congo and Soudan, mostly from Senegal via Bordeaux and Havre, sold well.

Most of the Belgian Congo in Antwerp was shipped to England during the war, and some direct here and to U.S.A. from W.C. Africa.

	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.
France, imports W.C. African.. tons	1,500	1,700	1,800	2,700	2,600
England imports W.C. African.. „	1,750	2,650	2,700	3,400	4,200
Antwerp Congo, etc., part to U.K. ..... „	1,400	1,600	2,900	3,600	4,300

East Coast African.—The plantations of Manihot rubber in English and German East Africa have sent but little. Zanzibar, etc., red rubbers much less. Nyassaland, Abyssinian in reduced supply and part nice quality, which now brings high prices.

Madagascar much less. Rangoon and Assam very little. Penang sent about the same and sold readily. Sumatra and Java much less of Rambong rubber, much more of Hevea. Borneo very little wild. Tonkin and Cochin China also less. New Guinea sent us none. Jelutong much less.

Balata in steady supply and good demand, closing Sheet 2s. 6d. and Block 2s. 1½d.

Gutta Percha, good qualities realised high prices.

(East India Plantation.—Monthly Statistics 1915)

Shipments (January to December)

1915	Malaya.	Ceylon.
January	6,100	785
February	5,400	2,045
March	5,860	2,125
April	4,170	1,642
May	8,890	1,027
June	4,966	986
July	4,890	2,014
August	5,958	1,432
September	7,992	1,959
October	6,082	1,949
November	7,783	2,319
December (estd.)	7,728	2,316
Totals	72,800	20,600

1915.	Value of Standard Crepe. Highest Price.	Lowest Price.	Ribbed Smoked Sheet. Highest Price.	Lowest Price.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January	2 2¾	2 0	2 4½	2 2¾
February	2 4	2 1¾	2 5	2 3¾
March	2 4½	2 3½	2 5½	2 4½
April	2 4½	2 2¾	2 5¼	2 3¼
May	2 5¼	2 3	2 5	2 3¼
June	2 6	2 4½	2 5¾	2 4¼
July	2 7½	2 5½	2 7	2 5
August	2 5¾	2 4¼	2 5	2 4
September	2 5	2 3¾	2 4¾	2 3¾
October	2 6½	2 4¾	2 6¼	2 4½
November	3 6¼	2 5¾	3 5½	2 5½
December (estd.)	4 1	3 1	4 0	3 0½

World's Supply and Consumption (Estimated)

	Tons.
Amazonas and Brazil	37,500
West African (part direct to U.S.	7,000
Mattogrosso, Manicoba, Assare, etc.	1,500
East African, Manihot, etc., Penang, Borneo, Rangoon, Assam, Madagascar, etc.	1,000
Central American, Mexican, etc.	1,000
Plantation	98,000
Guayule	Nil
Malaysian, and Extracted from Jelutong	Nil
	146,000

And large quantities of "Reclaimed" rubbers.

Europe:	Tons.
England	24,000
Germany, Austria, etc. (say ¼ 1914)	3,000
France	7,000
Russia	16,000
Italy, etc.	2,500
Japan and Australia	4,000
America and Canada	89,500
	146,000

Many of the figures printed herein have had to be estimated, as reliable information has not been available since the beginning of the War.

How Quaint Women Fascinate

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

THE old adage that "Clothes make the woman" was never more true than it is to-day. In the period of tall women their femininity was entirely lost by very high-waisted, sweeping clothes and their towering hats and headdresses. Never were women so "quaint" as when some eighty years later the little heads and feet of the Victorian women appeared.

Two or three seasons ago the brilliant colors and flamboyant designs which were being worn before the war made all the debutantes nothing more nor less than sophisticated women, while to-day the hoop-skirts and again the small heads and tiny waists are making them, to my mind, the most charming, dignified and refined little ladies within the memory of any experienced chaperon. They are "quaint" and they fascinate. These pictures will show just how they do fascinate.

To begin with, the colors are much more soft than before, with the exception of the spiciest touches in some concealed place of either shrill young green or lemon yellow. "Quaint" skirts concealing the actual outline of the limbs are much more modest and tantalizing than the close sheath skirts of the last few years, while the tight bodice and bare shoulders are the most bewitching setting for the tiny head with the close clusters of curls and braided bands which every woman and girl has adopted at the moment.

These dresses also are less vulgar in the way of tinsel and jewelry than before, as fashion tells us they must stick out and at all costs. The weight of diamond and paillette trimmings would only tend to pull them closer to the figure, and therefore for them has been substituted the lightest of silver laces and the stiffest of shot taffeta in the daintiest of colorings, with clusters of Spring flowers or moire stripes

Yet even with these "sticky-out" materials, the hoop is necessary underneath, and very attractive they are, for besides being made in plain material, they are all of silver, gold and in some exaggerated cases made of bands of diamonds

This week I present for your inspection three little dresses of this type. The first is of flowered striped taffeta draped up at the sides. Although it has no actual panniers, it is in a pannier effect, showing my neatest little yoke—almost suggesting an apron—coming from the tight bodice of pink satin, which is tied across with two shades of china blue, the little net fichu being edged with skunk and caught together with a cluster of flowers The hat is of silver lace and loops of blue ribbon representing the same flowers in the brocade

On the lower left hand side is a dress not unlike some of the "Greuze" pictures, It shows a petticoat of lace and embroidery made over hoops with the tight bodice and pannier of striped taffeta the pannier being caught carelessly up and draping almost around to the back again, so large is it Another tiny bouquet of flowers completes the line at the waist

Look at her close little head Do you not see how much more it brings out the character of her face than he frizzes and curls and psyches that one sees around us in the restaurants and stalls of the theatres?

My last little picture is a bridesmaid's dress of primrose colored tulle made three-decker fashion and bordered with rows of satin of the same shade, headed with the single ruffles of small garlands. The laced bodice is of the same satin, while the fichu represents the same trimming as on the skirt. The tiny cap is of lace worn well on the back of the head, caught across the forehead with a little garland of blue flowers, which is tied with a narrow string at the back and falls almost to the waist.

Her shoes are flesh to match her stockings, while high blue heels match the blue in the flowers. She wears neither gloves nor mittens, and should a bouquet be found necessary the smallest cluster of blue and yellow flowers would answer the purpose better than any of the magnificent sheaves of orchids that are, thank goodness, quickly going out of date.

PHOTOS BY BURKE, AP[illegible] CAFE

A Quaint Dress of Flowered Striped Taffeta; With a Very Quaint Hat ("Lucile" Model)

Another "Quaint" Dress of Striped Taffeta, with Tight Bodice and Pannier ("Lucile" Model)

"Three-Decker" Bridesmaid's Dress of Primrose Tulle

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Thomas F. Millard, *Managing Editor.*

What Is Alimony?

By Arthur Brisbane

A certain young lady now visiting Chicago is as tall, impressive and beautiful as Inez Milholland herself—and you couldn't say more, without dragging in Cleopatra or the Venus de Milo.

The real name of the lady is Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict. But she has adopted a habit that pleases certain young married women of New York and calls herself Miss Eastman.

Miss Eastman has been talking to Chicago about Woman, her ways, her rights and she says this:

"Alimony is a relic of the old, old days when women were considered like children and had to be supported by men."

This is a poor definition of alimony.

Alimony is JUSTICE BASED ON PARTNERSHIP.

HUMAN work is divided into INTERNAL and EXTERNAL work.

The internal work is that of women, taking care of the home and creating the children.

If the man has a half interest in that home and in the children that the woman produces, why should not the woman have a half interest in the product of the man's external work—work that is easier and shorter than hers?

THE cave man said to his wife, one hundred thousand years ago:

"Stay here.

"Don't let the fire go out.

"Keep the stone in front of the entrance until you hear me whistle.

"Push this sharpened elkhorn into the eye of any man who peeks into my cave.

"Take good care of the wonderful baby that looks so much like me.

"When I come back I will give you half of whatever I kill. Maybe a bear, maybe that man living across the mountain.

"I observe that he is fat. I think I can get him."

The savage cave man realized the justice of alimony, her share of the game for the woman who kept the cave. The so-called civilized man of today realizes the justice of the alimony, which means division of labor and division of labor's product.

WHILE you are very young, VERY beautiful, thoroughly convinced that automatic cerebration is a sign of exceptional genius—you talk as do the emancipated and thoroughly estimable young women of the philosophic class today.

You get married and cling to your maiden name. You buy a one-piece bathing suit and swim around in it—thus cheapening that which is too cheap already.

You talk theories that suit only too well men without character, conscience or good faith. You undermine the first foundations of what will some day be civilization and real equality of men and women.

But you emancipated women, little by little, get back into the good line of wise thought.

The first baby that arrives makes you realize that you want a man to work for that child outdoors, as you work indoors.

The first gray hairs make you understand that it is necessary for man, still a savage, to be held down by law and custom and fear of the contempt of other men.

Every one of the thirty or forty thousand hairs that grow long in a woman's head is a chain that ties her to the past or pulls her along to a future clearly marked out.

Marriage, responsibility for the father, hard work, inspired by admiration of the mother—all those are part of that picture.

THE young colt and the young lady, nervous, rebellious, full of pleasing enthusiasm and individuality, may kick over the traces at first:

"No harness can hold me," says the cunning young colt.

"No matrimony can tie me down," says the cunning young lady.

But the colt soon learns to drop his head when he sees the man coming with collar and hames. From that time on he is a better horse, more useful to the world, although his life may be less gay.

Soon the philosophical young lady learns that co-operation with the ancient plans of the race is more profitable than kicking over the traces and deification of mistaken self-importance.

Soon she learns to say, "Oh, Henry, I am SO glad you came home early. Sit down and tell me everything you have been doing."

Henry, much pleased with himself, sits down and tells it all.

It may not be romantic or exciting, but it is the nearest thing to a real life on this planet.

And that's the life we wish for Miss Crystal Eastman and all the other charming young philosophers and rebels.

How The Whole World Could Be Organized

R. L. Bridgman author of several works on international law recently gave in Faneuil Hall, Boston, an interesting sketch of how it might be possible to organize the whole world as one federation of states, with legislative, executive and judicial branches, much like the United States of America.

He spoke on "The World State" before the convention of the Society to Eliminate the Economic Causes of War. Mr. Bridgman said, in part:

"Consider, first, the world Legislature. The total population of the world is put at 1,732,000,000. If it be assumed that the most advantageous number for the legislative body of the world, considering efficiency in action, as well as deliberation in debate, is 300, then the average constituency per member would be about 5,773,000. There are 52 sovereign states, or nations, in the world, not counting the little ones of Monaco, San Marino and Liechtenstein, which are too minute to be included. Of these, 37 are so small in numbers that they fall below the limit of one full constituency, plus one-half, which would make every nation with less than 8,660,000 people entitled to only one representative on the basis of number.

"In the World Legislature we have to meet the claims of national sovereignty to representation, as well as the claims of population by numbers. That is, we face precisely the same problem as was faced by the framers of our national constitution. Suppose we allow one member to each nation as a representative of sovereignty. There would be 52 to be subtracted from the 300 with which we begin, leaving 248 to be apportioned on the basis of number. But 37 of the 52 have only population enough to entitle them to one representative each. That leaves the remaining 248 representatives to be apportioned among the 15 other nations.

World Wisdom

"It is imperative that the world government be administered with all possible wisdom. It would be too dangerous to put the world business into the hands of ignorant and inexperienced millions. On the other hand, every person on earth has equal rights to protection under the law with every other person. If we take literacy as the measure of a people's capacity for sharing public affairs, we would exclude a very large proportion of the world's population who, by the very fact of being in the human family, are entitled to representation. If we allow the illiterate to have one fifth of the representation, by number, of the literates, we get a working basis for representation in the World Legislature. That is, in order to get the population basis in any nation of the 15 for its representation in the World Legislature, we take the total number of its literates, plus one-fifth of it illiterates.

"Taking the 15 nations which are entitled by population to more than one representative each, adding all the literates under their governments, including dependencies and colonies, and one-fifth of all their illiterates, and dividing by 248, the number of representatives to be apportioned, we get about 2,778,000 as the basis for one representative.

"It is impossible to get statistics of illiteracy for all countries. The highest percentage given for any country is 90 for India. Apply that to China, the great African and Polynesian populations, allow Japan 50 per cent, take such percentages as are given for other countries, make separate computations for great populations which may be expected to become nations, though they are dependencies today, and, in that basis, the United States would have 34 representatives; China, 33; British Asia, 33; Russia, 25; Germany, 23; Great Britain, 16; Austria-Hungary, 14; France, 13; Japan, 11; Italy, 9; French Asiatic colonies, 7; British Africa, 4; Netherlands colonies, 4; Spain, 4; Turkey, 3; Brazil, 3; The Philippines and British North America, 2 each; German dependencies and British American islands, 1 each. Owing to imperfect distribution of minority and majority fractions the total is 252, instead of 248, the supposed number, thus making a total membership of 304, instead of 300, but this, after all, is very satisfactory figuring.

How To Start It

"It is evident that popular elections are impracticable now. Presumbly every nation would select its representatives by appointment, the same as for previous international conferences. Nations would need to make no change in their form of government. The United States can invite the World Legislature to meet and set it in motion. Besides the adoption of the bare necessities of a Declaration of Principles and Rights and an outline Form of Government, it is evident that all constitutional development of the world body politic must follow the the British precedent, not the American. The world constitution must grow, not be made.

"The World Legislature, having formulated the above-named bare necessities, can arrange for its own activity and continuity—Methods of transacting business, parliamentary standards, yearly revision of membership by theappointing power and all necessary details. It can then organize itself into committees and make preparation for legislation which shall be mandatory and not dependent upon ratification by the nations, for world sovereignty is supreme.

"Then the World Legislature, in its true function as the visible embodiment of the intellect and will of the nations, will organize the world executive department. It would be practical to establish world bureaus—such as national relations, finance, law, public order (including the world police, the world army and the world navy), education, natural resources (including agriculture, forestry, water power, mines and fisheries), transportation (including steam roads, electric roads, world highways, canals, flying machines and navigation), post office (including all methods of transmitting intelligence by electricity), labor, health, statistics (including census and movements of people and goods for statistical purposes) and soon on each bureau to have its own chief. Tenure might be for a term of four years. The chief of the bureau of national relations might be made the co-ordinating officer for all the bureaus and be the world chief executive, or 'the world chief', with all the other bureau heads to be his cabinet, and all to be elected by the World Legislature. Bureau heads could appoint their sub-officials above a certain grade of salary; all below could be selected by the merit system. Provision could be made for impeachment or removal. Here is one practical way of establishing the world executive department. If it is not the best, there is wisdom and experience enough in the world today to find a better way.

World's Best Jurists

"It is to be supposed that the committees of the Legislature will include a committee on the judiciary. Presumably it will include the best jurists on earth. The Legislature, having organized the executive department, will then organize the world judiciary, with the World Supreme Court, with jurisdiction over all differences between nations, and with world district courts to be placed in all important national capitals. The judiciary committee, being composed of experts, will elect the members of the world courts, who shall hold office for life, or good behavour.

"The world army would supersede all national armies and there would be no need of national navies. In order to prevent unjustly heavy burdens on the small nations, the world army might be apportioned by population to all nations which had only one representative in the World Legislature, and according to representation to all other nations. In order to guard against riot or revolution in any country, the world government would station sufficient of its own army in each country to reinforce the civil police and to secure order. All fortifications on national frontiers would be abolished. All national armies would be disbanded. All military training would be discontinued, save such as should be given at the world military academy and to the world troops.

Manufacture of military supplies would be forbidden, save by the world government or under its regulation.

"Then, under the protection of world law, enforced by the world police, backed by the world army, if military force were necessary, trade and travel would penetrate to all parts of the world. Friendliness and confidence would take the place of suspicion and hate. Virgin resources of the earth would be developed, creating incalculable wealth. The definite end of all suspicion of aggression would stimulate world political life unspeakably and mankind would enter upon an unprecedented career of peace and prosperity.

"It is freely admitted that there must be encountered great perplexities, dangers, reverses and discouragement. No millenium is claimed. But this country, which is a triumphant demonstration of the truth in this plan, uniting sovereign states into a sovereign nation, faced dangers and discouragements without turning back. The success of America is the warrant of the success of the World State."

Senator Hoar's View

Roger Sherman Hoar, former state senator and assistant attorney-general, said:

"If one tenth of the time and money which is spent on preparedness and on opposition to preparedness was spent on *prevention* of war, the relative merits of preparing for war and of not preparing for war would sink into immateriality.

"If we would prevent war, we must eliminate the causes of war. Cause should be distinguished from occasion, for the cause is what builds the pyre for a world conflagration, whereas the occasion is merely the match that happens to set it off.

"The monster whom we must blame for laying the foundation for the present war is a Jekyl-Hyde sort of deity, whose good name is Patriotism and whose bad name is Nationalism. There is no alleged cause on occasion of the present war, but what would have been rendered non-existent by internationalism."

Senator Hoar then compared the relations between the nations of the world today with the relations between the thirteen states in 1775, and asserted that if history repeats itself, we shall see the nations gradually unite as did the thirteen states. Continuing, he said:

"The first step toward world peace will not be taken until the nations embark upon their first co-operative venture. The mails furnish one of the many opportunities for such undertaking. A very slight extension of the powers of the present Universal Postal Union would give it the authority to conduct the international mails, under an international flag, free from interference by any nation. There is bound to be some such international venture. We should help it along if we would avoid future wars. I expect only one more great war in the world, a civil war to test whether some international agreement is an indissoluble federal constitution or a mere compact between sovereign nations. Such an agreement will be interpreted by that war in the same way that our own civil war interpreted our own constitution, for history will repeat itself.

An International Flag

"An international flag would be a very important feature of any movement toward world federation, for it would furnish an object of devotion and loyalty and a rallying point for internationalists. Perhaps it will be the blue star on the white field, made by a descendant and the business successor of the orginal Betsy Ross and given to the world at Independence Hall last June. May the blue star of internationalism prove to be the star to light the nations on the way towards union and peace.

"The sentiment, 'my country, right or wrong', is not very far removed from 'my state, right or wrong', and that in turn from 'myself, right or wrong'. Taken in the inverse order, they typify lawlessness, secession and nationalism. Civilization put an end to lawlessness, our civil war put an end to secession, and nationalism is now logically following its predecessors into oblivion.

"A few score years ago we owed our allegiance to the state, today we owe it to the nation, tomorrow we shall owe it to the internation.

"I am not untrue to myself because I place the welfare of the white flag of Massachusetts above my personal convenience. I am not untrue to this great Commonwealth because I would, if need be, enlist under the stars and stripes to fight against that fair white flag. And neither shall I be untrue to the greatest nation in the world, when, in a few years, I shall refuse to say 'My country, right or wrong', and shall dare to declare that I owe a still higher allegiance to the blue and white banner of internationalism."

THE DAY OF OLD MEN

By Frederic J. Haskin

AT what age does a man lose his grip? This question is being investigated again as the result of the European War, with its long list of septuagenarian generals. If you are what the world calls an old man, you stand a better chance of being appreciated in the future. Late research puts the age of greatest efficiency much higher than it was formerly reckoned.

In the United States especially, the demand for young men has been, and still is, a conspicuous feature of the economic situation. Some years ago, a large wholesaler advertised for a man to take charge of a branch warehouse. He got in touch with an applicant by correspondence, liked the man's letters and his recommendations, and ended by hiring him. But when he saw his new employe, he called the bargain off. The would-be manager was forty-two years old, and gray-headed. The wholesaler told him he was too old to learn a new business.

The applicant went back to his job at routine office work and held it for nine years. Then he got an opening in a hardware house. He knew nothing about the hardware business, but he learned it, and today he is past sixty, well-to-do, and a success in his new line. But the wholesaler's attitude is typical of our business world. Youth is still regarded as a primary qualification in a man looking for a job. The studies recently made seem to indicate that in many cases such a course not only puts an unnecessary hardship on the old man hunting a new position, but also results in an economic loss—the loss of much valuable ability.

A man's age, according to this theory, cannot be reckoned in simple number of years, but is a comparative quantity dependent not only on individual temperament but mare especially on the general line of work for which he is fitted. Moreover, the investigators point out that the tendency of the time is toward older men for leadership in all lines. The change in this respect is strikingly illustrated by the generals in various great wars.

In the past, most of the great conquerors gained their victories in youth or early middle age. Alexander commanded an army and won battles at eighteen. Charles XII of Sweden was the same age when he defated an army of 80,000 Russians. Such cases were the rule in the days when war was a comparatively simple science. As the implements of destruction were developed and strategy became more and more complex, generals grew correspondingly older. The average age of the ten principal northern generals in the Civil War was forty years. Ten leading Confederates averaged a few months younger.

The Russo-Japanese War was the first conflict in which old men were conspicuous, though two of the Prussian leaders in the Franco-Prussian War were past seventy. Practically every Japanese general in the eastern struggle was well along in his sixties, and it began to be recognized that modern war takes a lifetime to learn, and that a young man in a high military position is an anamoly. The idea gets its final proof today in the aged leaders of Europe. The last case occurred as lately as January 24, when the Spanish General Weyler, whom Americans remember in Cuba, was appointed head of the Spanish general staff. General Weyler is seventy-seven years old.

The rise of the old men has not been confined to war. In commerce and

(Continued on Page 5)

-:- Pensions For Ministers -:-

By W. S. Holt

(Associate Secretary Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation)

My attention has been attracted recently to an item, "From the Pulpit to the Stage," in which the following appears.

"The average minister must wage a constant battle with poverty, nor can he look forward to a pension to take the place of his meager income when old age and infirmity come upon him. Until something is done to take the minister out of a position of humiliating dependence on charity, desertions from the Church to more lucrative professions may be expected to continue."

The Presbyterian Church has taken the lead in providing pensions for its ministers. Some nine years ago a plan was introduced to our General Assembly, and Justice W. P. Potter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was made the Chairman of a committee to consider the plan and report. After careful discussion and revision, extending over several years, a plan for what is known as the Sustentation Fund was adopted by the General Assembly, and a special agency created to push it. The originator of the plan was the Rev. J. R. Sutherland, D. D., LL. D., then a pastor in Burlington, Iowa, and now an Associate Secretary of the board having the matter in charge.

Under this plan a set of rates to be paid by ministers at the age when they should join the fund was worked out very carefully by an actuary before it was adopted. For example, a Presbyterian minister who is 25 years of age is called upon to pay into the fund $16.93 per annum until he becomes disabled or reaches age 70. In either event, he immediately begins to receive a pension—the maximum amount to be $500 when the minister is 70 years of age and has served the Church for thirty years or more. This pension continues during lifetime, and in case the minister dies and leaves a widow, three-fifths of the pension goes to the widow during her lifetime; if both die, and there are minor children, the widow's pension is distributed among the minor children until they reach their majority.

This is the very first pension system adopted by any Church in the United States of America. Recently the Congregational Church has followed the same plan, setting the age limit at 65 instead of 70. The Methodist Episcopal Church has adopted the pension plan and is busily engaged in raising the money for it. The Episcopal Church is considering a plan for pensions based on an assessment to provide for the pensioner half of his regular salary. The Disciples Church has also taken up the pension idea, so that as a matter of fact the last statement I quote from your article is an anachronism, for which Church people are exceedingly happy.

As concerns the Presbyterian Church, under the instructions of the General Assembly, the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation is engaged in campaigns to secure $10,000,000 for the purpose of providing pensions to those who belong to the Sustentation Fund and an annuity for those who come to old age or to disability and have never been in position to unite with the fund.

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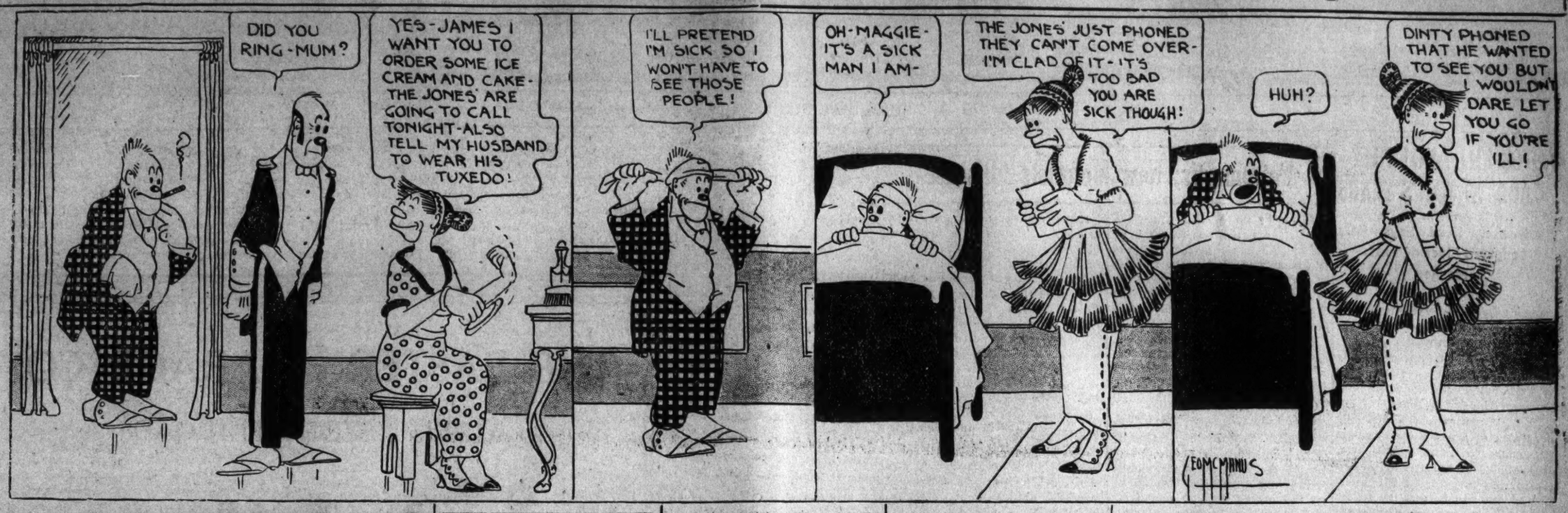
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


DID YOU RING-MUM?
YES-JAMES I WANT YOU TO ORDER SOME ICE CREAM AND CAKE-THE JONES ARE GOING TO CALL TONIGHT-ALSO TELL MY HUSBAND TO WEAR HIS TUXEDO!
I'LL PRETEND I'M SICK SO I WON'T HAVE TO SEE THOSE PEOPLE!
OH-MAGGIE-IT'S A SICK MAN I AM-
THE JONES JUST PHONED THEY CAN'T COME OVER-I'M GLAD OF IT-IT'S TOO BAD YOU ARE SICK THOUGH!
HUH?
DINTY PHONED THAT HE WANTED TO SEE YOU BUT I WOULDN'T DARE LET YOU GO IF YOU'RE ILL!
GEO MCMANUS

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Barriers

By William F. Kirk

In a year long since departed
On a wondrous day in Spring.
I remember how I started
For the orchard's grapevine swing.
Toward the spot I toddled gladly.
Never dreaming to be blocked.
But the journey ended sadly.
For the orchard gate was locked.
Gone the morning's promised pleasure!
Gone the fragrance of the flowers!
Just as countless things we treasure
Leave this mocking world of ours.
Every mortal in his faring
Finds a barrier soon or late.
Like a puzzled baby staring
At a barred and bolted gate.

The Day of Old Men

(Continued from Page 4)

the professions, as well as in politics, the leading figures are men well up in the fifties or sixties. Think of the dozen best known men in American politics today and you will see how true this is in that line. The same truth holds for business. The youthful genius who built railroads, floated mergers, cornered the market and set the financial world by the ears is not much in evidence. The heads of industrial works are gray heads. The men capitalizing the latest inventions can remember the days when the telephone was laughed at.

This state of affairs is due to the increasing complexity of modern life. The young man is no less intelligent than he was a hundred years ago, but the rules of all the games have multiplied until it takes longer each decade to master them. The average age of college men, for instance, is increasing, especially in professional branches, until twenty-five years is an early age for a lawyer or a doctor or an engineer to make his start. In the same profession many a man was firmly established at that age fifty years ago. And yet, there is a movement under way to increase the length of engineering courses by two years. We may see the day when preliminary professional training will run into the thirties.

Whether or not this tendency is a good thing for the world depends on just where the best years of a man's life lie. If they are found, as was formerly believed, between twenty-five and thirty-five, then he ought to be well established in his chosen work at twenty-five, so that the world should get the benefit of his full vigor. On the same assumption, employers of labor are justified in their reluctance to take on men over forty. But authorities are beginning to lean to the opinion that the best years of life lie about twenty years farther along.

To some extent, this depends on the line of work you are in. Of anything that depends primarily on the muscles, the old idea is pretty nearly true. To maintain your full efficiency for four or five working decades, your work must be brain work. Certain classes of brain work differ from others in the point at which the worker matures. At anything calling for the judicial attitude of mind, the weighing and balancing of possibilities, a man is not at his best until he is in the sixties. The age of most of our judges shows to what extent this is true. Some of the greatest pieces of philosophical thinking have been done when the thinkers were even older, such as the "Kosmos" of Humboldt, which was begun when the author was seventy-six and finished when he was ninety, or Ranke's monumental history of the world, begun at eighty and finished at ninety-one. On the other hand, little worth-while work along such lines has been done by young men.

If your work is one which calls for constructive rather than selective mental effort, the period of greatest efficiency comes somewhat earlier—say in the fifties. This has been the case in the greater number of artists and literary men who lived to see that age at all. Another point which enters in calculation is the age at which mental activity begins. The earlier you find your true line and begin to hammer away at it, the earlier you will reach the highest point of your powers and begin to go down hill. Of course, some men have a longer working life than others, but, speaking in general, the man who begins earliest is soonest through.

The requisites for success in modern business seem to put it among the professions whose time of greatest efficiency lies late. The record of the older Vanderbilt, who made a fortune estimated at a hundred million between his seventieth and his eighty-third year is the most remarkable case in point, but almost all our captains of industry are well along in life, and the same rule holds in the lower ranks of the industrial army. The reason is that commerce today is a matter of judgment primarily, and of enterprise only in a secondary degree. When the country was new, with vast undeveloped resources, enterprise was what was needed. A daring man with creative imagination could penetrate far places and make a fortune on the turn of chance. If he lost it, he could pitch in and make another one. Nowadays, success and wealth are a matter of slow accumulation. A man does not arrive at them and their attendant power until pretty late in life, and if he loses them once, there is not so much chance for a fresh start.

This does not alter the fact that the old man often has as much or more potential value to an employer as the young, if his work is some variety of brain work. Another question that arises, however, is whether a man can change his line of work when he is past forty. The answer seems to be that while it is not advisable, it is quite possible. The old idea along this line was that a man's general intelligence was a meaningless term, economically speaking. He might develop a high degree of ability and intelligence along one line and be next to useless if he changed to another.

The advanced psychologists tell us now that each of us has a certain level of intelligence which applies to everything we do, and is the true index of our value, largely irrespective of age. To arrive at a true estimate of this level of intelligence numerous tests are being devised, which it is hoped that employers will adopt as soon as they have become standardized. When this has been done, the applicant for a position will be hired according to the showing his intelligence makes in the tests, and the old man will have an equal chance with the young.

Science is daily increasing the length of the average life. Such an increase would be a doubtful benefit, however, if the changing conditions of the modern world did not give the old man an ever-increasing field of usefulness.

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1916

AUTOS KILL? NO! THEY ADD TO MAN'S YEARS

Studebaker Head Says Cars Lenghten Lives of Business Men

By A. R. Erskine

(President the Studebaker Corporation)

It may be difficult to say exactly how many years an automobile adds to a man's life, but I should say that ten years is a fair estimate.

There is no gainsaying that the possession of a motor car increases the number of years a man lives, especially if in addition to owning the car the owner drives it himself. For in that way he gets the fullest possible benefits in the way of health.

Of course, there is a certain amount of worry and nervous strain which the novice must undergo in learning to drive his car and to handle it in any traffic situation. However, after a week or two at the wheel this nervousness wears off, and then the pleasures and benefits of driving begin to pile up.

After the novice gets his bearings, so to speak, the act of driving becomes automatic in increasing measure. He does not try to climb up on his steering wheel, but sits back in relaxed fashion. I know that from practice I am able to drive my Studebaker car at a good clip without concentrating upon the act of driving. On the contrary I enjoy the surroundings as I travel along, and at the same time get all the benefits of the health and strength producing exercise attendant upon driving.

The motor car has accomplished almost invaluable results in doing away with a certain species of person known as the tired business man. The individual who once was classed as a tired business man is tired no longer; he is alert every minute; his eye has a brighter sparkle; he is alive and keen and responsive.

Figures prepared by the Government census bureau certainly show in striking fashion the decrease in our death rate since the automobile came into being; and though we cannot give all the credit to the use of motor cars, still we must not ignore the fact that motor cars have played their part in helping us to live longer.

Let us look at these figures carefully: In 1880 the death rate per thousand was 19.8. In 1900 the rate had gone down to 17.6, and in 1906, with further increase in the use of automobiles, the death rate had reduced to 15.7. Since 1906 it has wandered still further down the scale, reaching a low water mark of 13.9 per thousand in 1912.

The answer you can find in the above figures. The coming of the automobile has indeed been an able assistant to the progress of civilization in making a man live longer. Of course it can be realized that as the length of the average man's life increases the death rate decreases. One fact finds its reflection in the other.

The more automobiles in use the more man gets out into the country and enjoys the benefits of a change of scenery, fresh air and respite from business care. Likewise, the more automobiles the more people give up time to recreation and relaxation, particularly when no mental strain is involved in operating the car. Automobile drivers give this time to recreation and relaxation largely because they find they can perform their regular daily tasks quicker and better.

One of the cardinal points which the Studebaker engineers keep constantly in mind is to continue the Studebaker as a car that is easy to drive; in fact, a car that almost drives itself. The control mechanism works easily, and without effort. Instruments are compactly arranged on the cowl, so that there is no necessity to stretch and strain the arms or body in operating the car. The brake and clutch pedals are lengthened, providing greater leverage and bringing about a consequent ease in operation.

The motor car has eliminated distances, and has enabled men to live further away from their work than previously without causing them any inconvenience. It encourages long drives out in the country, and broadens and enriches one's experience by opening up new regio[ns] new beauties in nature. It ja[ys] good, fresh air down a man's thro[at] and makes him feel younger ea[ch] day than he did the day before.

When we list the reasons why the automobile has come to stay, we, in justice to its importance, have to name this one and underscore it; the automobile makes a man live longer, and although I am not a physician, I should say the possession of an automobile makes a man live at least ten years longer.

Petromortis, New Motorists' Disease

Latest of the agonies which the medical profession has loaded upon the automobile is petromortis, the first malady ascribed to the free use of the spark plug, which, according to press dispatches from Chicago last week, called a Coroner into action.

This makes fully a score of diseases which issue out of the bonnet of the horseless car with the rapidity of those pests of mankind that flew from the casket of Pandora.

Eyes and ears, nose and throat, legs and arms, lungs and nerves, and many functions of the human engine and chassis have given grave concern to the disciples of the healing art and caused them to raise their voices in solemn warning.

Nobody knows how bad an automobile is for the human system better than the average physician, for he nearly always owns one or yearns to do so. He speeds over country roads and through the arteries of the great city, and none is more deeply concerned than he is when the police put a tourniquet on the pulse of traffic.

According to Dr. John D. Ellis, a professor in the Department of Occupational Diseases in Rush Medical College in Chicago, a prominent lawyer of that city came to his end from petromortis, by the inhalation of gasoline fumes. The man had spent the night in a garage in which there was an automobile whose engine was running with might and main. The vapors arising from the combustion were, according to his view, emitting certain noxious products. Chemists do not exactly grasp what the trouble was, but the Chicago physician is confident of his ground.

Inquiry among the Coroners here fails to show any case of this kind in New York, but for all that the disease petromortis has crept into the nomenclature of medicine.

That the fumes from the exhaust of an automobile are not tonics is well known. The remarks which pedestrians make as they get a whiff of them show that they are hard on the throat and irritating to the temperament. When the vapors are mingled with smoke from oil a visible rise in temperature is experienced by all who happen to be behind the offending car, and the police so often quicken to such activity that somebody is arrested.

The effect of the fumes of gasoline combustion, however, has been considered for several years by specialists of this and other cities, but without reference to fatal results.

Dr. D. Bryson Delevan of this city discussed in a paper read by him before the American Laryngological Association the effect of motoring on the upper air passages. He referred to the unpleasant odors of the vapors and their harsh and irritating effect on the mucous membranes of nose and throat. The air currents and the dust have a still more marked influence. The particles of dust are now kept out of the eyes pretty effectively by goggles, which are often surrounded by felt or wool to prevent the small grains from working in under the rims. The face is often protected by guards. But so far no respirator has been invented to make the motorist thoroughly happy.

If the fumes of gasoline are to be seriously considered as a factor in modern automobile ills, one must go for his morning spin with all protection against evil gases just as if he were in the trenches of Europe. No one doubts that there come periods of dryness to the throat from prolonged rides in automobiles, but happily there are dispensaries along the main traveled ways where throat treatment amid congenial surroundings may be readily obtained.

Specialists have also pointed out that rapid riding in an automobile produces tinnitus, a certain ringing or jingling in the ears. It is a matter of official record that when one has recently acquired an especially high powered car he is afflicted with a peculiar deafness and cannot hear even loud voices of warning and the shrilling of official whistles. Often these sufferers have to be overtaken in motor cycles before their sense of hearing returns.

That high speed in automobiles often produces a nerve strain has been noted by neurologists, and papers have been read upon this subject before their learned societies. The neurasthenic conditions are often generally associated with the stress and storm of modern civilization. In certain nervous affections, however, there is that unconscious wish to be constantly in rapid motion, which is observed in speed maniacs.

When the motor car was younger and mankind was less accustomed to handling it, many neurologists referred to the tensity of nerves and of a featured expression commonly called "automobile face." This is due to the constant effort and the concentration of the will to the task of mastering unaccustomed tasks. The tightly drawn muscles, the protruding eyes, the open mouth, are aspects of the automobile face which are unpleasant and indicate a tremendous strain. Where the automobilist is more or less oblivious to his surroundings and is occupied with the intricacies of his car, the workings of his countenance are unpleasant to witness.

In the early years of motoring, physicians were much concerned about inflammation of the nasal passages and the frontal sinus, but lately there has not been so much trouble along those lines on account of the introduction of the windshield. These ailments were caused by the lodging of germs in throat or nose, hurled by the force of the wind.

Surgeons have been deeply interested in anatomical troubles which grew out of the automobile. One of the common accidents before the coming of the self-starter, was "chauffeurs' fracture." The operator of the car in turning the starting handle would often let his hand slip, and the result would be a sharp blow on the forearm, which would break the radius in a peculiar manner.

The French surgeons have written important papers about this fracture. An interesting contribution to the literature of the chauffeus' fracture was made by Dr. William S. Thomas of this city, who also published X-ray pictures in The Medical Record of broken radii and ulnae which had come under his observation.

The most recent ailment is described as chauffeurs' knee, the symptoms of which were set forth last month in The New York Medical Journal by Dr. Gustav F. Boehme, a neurologist connected with the West Side German Dispensary. Chauffeurs' knee, as he remarks, is not unlike tango foot, which is now rapidly disappearing, and was first described by him. It more closely resembles that prosaic ailment, housemaids' knee. Dr. Boehme says that within the last few months many chauffeurs have come to the dispensary and complained of pains in the knee caused by the operation of the pedals. Often the trouble does not appear when the motorist is following his usual gait, but manifests itself when he climbs stairs. He has prescribed for this complaint a cessation from driving and the application of a solution of sub-acetate of lead and opium. To prevent permanent stiffness of the knee he suggests the knee gets passive massage or the baking of the affected member.

The consensus of the medical profession seems to be that despite the ills which are from time to time catalogued as coming from the modern automobile it is in reality a boon to mankind. Suitable clothing, the protection of eyes, ears, and nose, and the development of the motor car's mechanism to such an extent that the strain on rider and driver is constantly reduced have all contributed to enhancing the benefits of automobile riding as an exercise.

Dr. Delevan and others have written about the merits of the limousine, which can be properly heated and so ventilated that for persons who cannot stand the direct exposure to the open air many of its benefits can be obtained.

Dr. P. G. Heinemann of the University of Georgia, in The Popular Science Monthly, gives an appreciation of the automobile viewed from the standpoint of the public health. He declares that if it had done nothing else, it had improved the sanitary condition of city streets and country roads, and that its continued use in years to come will greatly cut down the amount of disease of germ origin.

It is significant that the more that physicians and surgeons write about the maladies and the breakages ascribed to the swiftly speeding car, the more they themselves fly into the face of the danger. The automobile brings to them, as to all, the thrill of rhythmic motion and the joy of the open road.

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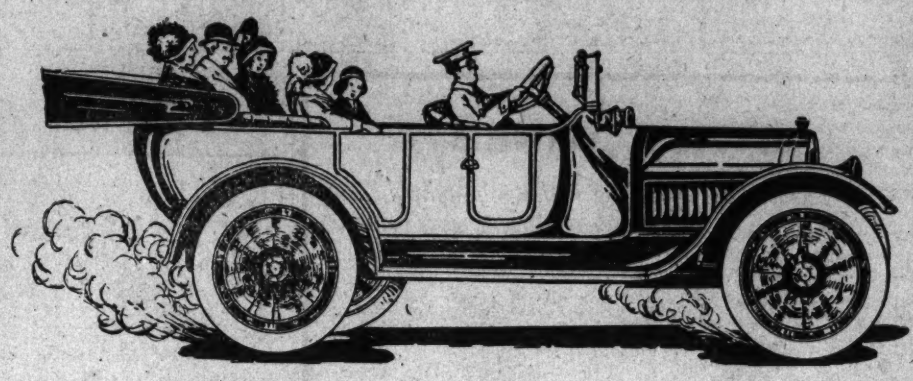

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GOODRICH COMPANY HAS ITS BEST YEAR

The Profits Applicable To Common Stock Exceed 12 Per Cent.

Chicago, January 27.—The B. F. Goodrich company made in the year ended December 31, 1915, a banner record of earnings. While the full annual report has not yet been prepared, a summary issued yesterday shows that net profits applicable to the common stock were approximately $7,400,000, being equal to 12 1-3 per cent on that issue of $60,000,000. This compares with 4.12 per cent. in 1914, when nothing was paid, and .83 per cent. in 1913, when the payment of a 1 per cent. dividend resulted in a deficit for the year of $100,253.

In 1915 the charges against income were extremely liberal. The reserves for depreciation and other charges were trebled over those of 1914 and 1913.

Year's Business Analyzed

Following is a summary of the year's business issued by the company:

"After making proper provision for maintenance charges depreciation, bad debts, and other items which it was deemed wise to take out of the year's earnings, the net profits for the period amount to approximately $12,200,000. This amount, added to the surplus carried over as of December 31, 1914, of $3,100,000, shows undivided profits approximately $10,500,000, after deducting the four quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock outstanding, together with a provision of $1,100,000 for the redemption of preferred stock, and a further amount of $1,700,000 set aside for various reserves which will be shown in detail in the annual report.

"The company's financial position has again improved during the last year, as the amount of quick assets over current liabilities shows a gain of approximately $8,100,000. The current assets amount to approximately $31,250,000 and the current liabilities to $4,200,000.

Preferred Stock Being Retired

"The directors voted to retire 7,000 shares of preferred stock prior to July 1, 1916. This makes a total retirement of 27,000 shares, covering the charter provision for retirement of preferred stock up to July 2, 1916.

"While the directors are highly gratified over the results of 1915, they have taken into consideration that a part of the increased earnings for the year were due to causes which may not be permanent. One contributing factor was the large increase in volume of sales compared with those of 1914, with the result that the overhead expenses consumed a smaller percentage of the gross earnings than could reasonably be expected under normal operating conditions from year to year. In addition to this the purchases of crude materials during the last year were rather more fortunate than usual.

"These conditions may or may not prevail in the future, and the directors are not disposed to base the dividend policy of the company on results that might prove to be temporary in character. While the company has done its share of the so called war business, the total amount exported direct and through customers probably has not exceeded 5 per cent of the total gross business of the year."

Small Beginnings Of Serious Troubles

A screw is a small part of a battery but may be very important. Any weak spot is sure to make trouble and if the bottom of a battery box comes loose, the constant jolting and vibration of motor travel will soon break the sealing compound and possibly the jars, leading to short-circuiting, spilling acid and other troubles.

All screws used in Willard storage batteries are made of good steel, and are heavily copper and lead-coated to make them proof against acid corrosion.

An Evangelistic Ford

A strong testimonial for Ford cars as an aid to the foreign missionary is given by Rev. J. A. McConnelee, in a recent issue of "The Evangelistic Campaign." It is interesting to note the reasons which led him to the Ford car for his work in India. He says:

"I went in for a Ford, first because it was low in price. Money is no small item on the Mission field.

"Second, there are large agencies in India, where supplies and extra parts can be had.

"Third, the Ford is a car built to take all sorts of roads. In the district of Sargodha we have seventy-five miles of metaled roads and 1,000 miles of the finest dirt roads to be found anywhere, but we have also roads through uncleared jungles, and roads full of ruts and ridges. The Ford has carried me over all sorts without a murmur. More than this, I look upon the Ford as an every-day, rough-and-tumble machine built especially for work. I estimate that the Ford is easily doubling my usefulness, and I believe it has come to stay as a permanent Mission agency."

Dr. McConnelee also gives an instance of how the Ford helps him in getting about his district. On one occasion, he and a co-worker left home in the morning, traveled seventy-four miles, visited three villages, held services, talked with the people, secured some photographs, and were back at the station early in the evening. There are many days like that, and as he says "With the old methods of travel one would never have dreamed of attempting such a round."

Singapore vs. London As Market for Rubber

(Continued from Page 2)

numerous Chinese and native estates and manufacture it into the form of blanket crepe for export. No figures are to hand just now showing the exact extent of this trade, which, however, must be a very large one.

Malaysian Export

The official figures of the exports of plantation rubber from the Federated Malay States during the last three years are.

	tons
1913	23,465
1914	30,697
1915	44,524

Thus, the offerings at the Singapore Auctions bear the following proportions to the total exports.

1913	7.2%
1914	12 %
1915	25 %

Whether this proportion is one that is likely to be increased or even maintained after the war, or whether it is an unusual condition that is due to American buying, induced by the difficult conditions prevailing in London, remains to be seen, but there can be no doubt that from the sellers' point of view there is a great deal to recommend the continuance of marketing the produce in Singapore.

It would also appear likely that American buyers may find it to their advantage to continue to encourage direct dealing at the source of supply, thus eliminating various middle profits and charges. On the other hand, London undoubtedly possesses a strong hold on the situation, as a very large percentage of the plantations are owned by London companies having agreements which place the disposal of their output in the hands of directors and managers. As long, however, as Singapore can show solid advantages, the chances are in favor of that market continuing to make still further progress.

CENTRAL GARAGE OPENS A BRANCH AT HANKOW

The Central Garage Co., Ltd., of No. 2A Jinkee Road, opened a branch office and garage at Hankow on March 1. The business bought by the Shanghai concern was known as the Hankow Garage. Many improvements have been made at the Hankow plant. In addition to the equipment for all sorts of auto repairing, the workshop has been fitted to take care of launch repair work—a need which has long been felt at Hankow.

The new garage is situated in the rear of the British Municipal Council building, Paucheong Road within a stone's throw of the Hankow Club. The branch is under the management of a Frenchman, Mr. J. Schlines, who came out originally on the construction of the Peking-Hankow Railway and has since been employed in the Peking Aviation School. The local agents are Messrs. Westphal, King and Ramsay Ltd.

$10,000,000 Addition To Treble Ford Plant

Detroit, January 26.—According to official announcement made here today by Frank L. Klingensmith, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Ford Company, the present plant in Highland Park is to be made three times its size. Work on the new buildings will be begun within thirty days.

The cost of the additions, it is estimated, may reach $10,000,000. This will be exclusive of the price of the sixty-five-acre site, which is north of the terminal railroad tracks on Woodward Avenue.

"The plans for the buildings are being prepared and will be in the hands of contractors soon," said Klingensmith. "The first building to be constructed will be almost a duplicate of the six-story addition erected two years ago."

The output of the company, according to Mr. Klingensmith, will be trebled when the additions are finished. Eventually the company will employ 75,000 to 100,000 men.

The company already has announced its intention to produce 500,000 cars in 1916, and the number of employes at present is above 20,000.

Officials of Highland Park are already figuring to ascertain what their village will get out of the addition to the taxable property. They estimate that when the extensions are made the municipality will draw $501,000 a year from the Ford company.

1,000 Overlands Daily

Just a year ago, during the automobile show in New York, John N. Willys, president of the Willys-Overland Company, made a prediction to the effect that before another year had expired the Overland factory would be shipping 600 cars a day.

At that time the Toledo plant was setting the pace for all motor car manufacturers exhibiting at the show. Its daily output was averaging around 150 cars, but even though its growth had been phenomenal, few people outside of Mr. Willys and his closest associates believed it possible to quadruple its production during 1915.

However, by the end of May the factory was turning out 300 cars a day and from that time on new shipping records were almost of daily occurrence. By July the average had climbed to the 400 mark and before the end of August it had reached the 500 point. On September 29 the factory fulfilled the prediction of its president when it was found that 607 cars had been shipped during the day.

With three months to spare, John N. Willys had accomplished a manufacturing feat which was considered a physical impossibility by most of his advisers. Not only did he make good on his 600 cars a day program but he increased the manufacturing facilities of the plant so that it is now possible to build 1,000 machines every twenty-four hours at the big Toledo factory.

Some of the new buildings erected during the past year at the Overland more than equal the size of the average American automobile plant. One of the structures alone contains twenty acres of floor space and is nearly three times the size of the original factory when taken over by Mr. Willys. This building is 400 feet wide, 400 feet deep and five stories high, and is said to be the largest and best equipped factory building in the world devoted exclusively to automobile making.

Some idea of the rapid growth of the Overland factory during the past year can be gained from the fact that in June the total number of buildings contained 79 acres of floor space, while at present there are 103 acres, or 4,486,680 square feet, available for manufacturing purposes.

Colossal Figures Of U. S. Auto Industry

Fuel is the one item in the American motor industry that most insistently demands a solution. The general opinion of those who are watching the situation closely is that this solution will be the discovery of a substitute for gasoline. The advancing price of gasoline serves to put more energy in the hunt for something that will take its place. With a million cars more distributed in this country this year the demand for fuel will be much increased. In 1915 3,000,000 more barrels of gasoline were used by automobiles than in 1914. The following gives the number of barrels of gasoline consumed by automobiles in 1915, with other interesting items related to the motor industry:

Gasoline consumed annually by auto'biles (barrels)	13,000,000
Lubricating oil consumed annually (gallons)	20,000,000
Tires used annually on motor cars	8,000,000
Wage earners employed by sixty Michigan automobile factories	51,000
Motor vehicles registered in the United States July 1, 1915	2,070,900
Registered in New York State at end of Sept., 1915.	222,000
Registered in California at end of October, 1915	160,000
Registered in leading ten grain States	677,000
Motor vehicle fees collected in 27 out of 49 States	$13,250,000

MOTORISTS FACE A RISE IN TIRE PRICES

Higher Rates Predicted Within Near Future; Cost of Raw Rubber the Cause

If you are in need of tires within the next few days, Mr. Motorist, it might be well for you to place your order for them today, because tomorrow, just as likely as not, you may have to pay a higher price for them. The general impression prevails throughout the motor car world that early this year a high basis price for tires is sure to prevail because of the continued sharp advance in the price of raw rubber.

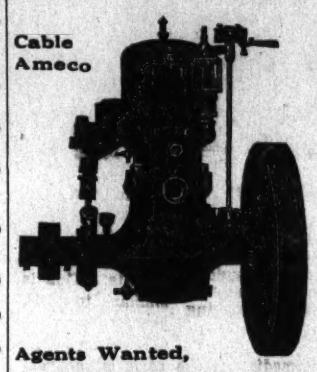
From America comes the report that as a measure of preparedness against the possible rise of tire prices some of the big companies have withdrawn all quotations for the future and have placed their rates on a day to day basis.

In a late issue of Automobile Topics, one of the leading trade publications, the tire situation is reviewed as follows:

"The pressure tending to force higher prices comes from the increased cost of rubber, fabric and other materials, and all of the tire makers feel that higher prices are due. Nevertheless, each hesitates to be the first to announce increased prices, because of the strategic advantage it gives competitors in setting their figures later. In exactly what form the new prices may be introduced is not yet known, although the possibility is presented that the changes may start gradually, with revised quotations on certain sizes, to be followed by other changes later on that will raise the whole scale of prices.

"The higher cost of rubber as explained by the president of one of the tire companies, is not due to any shortage in rubber itself at its points of origin, but to high ocean freights and the uncertainties of transportation, as so many ships are being employed in the movements of troops and for other war purposes. The end of the war would in a measure serve to lower rubber prices in the United States."

American Detroit Marine Motors



Cable Ameco

Motors for Work and Pleasure.

Boats 2 to 30 H.P. Will burn Gasoline, Kerosene or other oils.

Send for Catalogue and Big Discount to Agents.

Agents Wanted,

AMERICAN ENGINE COMPANY,

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OVER 120 CLAIMS

have been paid in Shanghai under "XS" Motor Car Insurance Policies to the complete satisfaction of the Company's Clients.

Insure where you KNOW you will be satisfied

Prospectus from:—

C. E. SPARKE Insurance Office

44, Kiangse Road. Tel. No. 54

AGENT:

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.

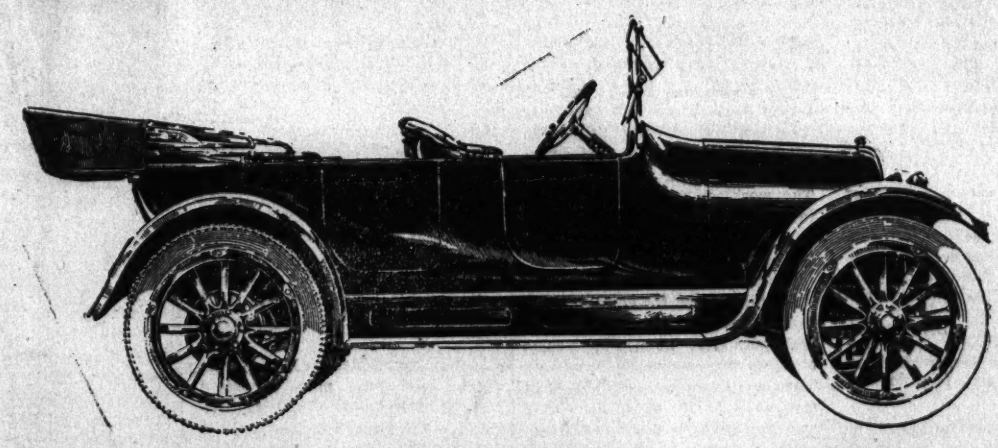
Whose Assets exceed £720,000.

Model 75

Overland

Electric Lights
Electric Starter

Touring Car - Tls. 1,750
Roadster - - - „ 1,700



A Small, Light Economical Car

Beauty—comfort—convenience—economy. You get all of these in this new Overland.

Built to meet the demand for a high grade light car it has all the quality and advantages of many cars that sell for a much higher price. Yet it is exceedingly economical both in purchase price and cost of upkeep.

The motor—sturdy and highly efficient—is of the latest and most approved en bloc type with a long stroke and small bore. It is designed for economical operation.

The long, low streamline body, with sloping bonnet, one-piece cowl, crowned fenders and full curved back is most attractive in appearance.

Cantilever rear springs not only accentuate the long and low appearance but add much to the easy riding qualities of the car. They are probably the easiest riding springs ever designed.

In spite of its rugged strength and long wheelbase the car is light, weighting only 2160 pounds.

Large tyres give greater mileage and greater comfort than the smaller size usually found on cars of similar specifications.

In addition to these big advantages this Overland has electric lights and self starter; an easy operating clutch with adjustable pedals; larger powerful brakes, demountable rims—everything that makes a car strictly up-to-date.

See this beautiful car. Let us prove to you its sterling qualities.

Specifications

Long Stroke Block Motor
Electric Starter—Electric Lights
High Tension Magneto Ignition
Electric switches on steering column
Right hand drive—center levers
Instrument Board on Cowl Dash
Cantilever Rear Springs
Deep, Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats
Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)

Large tyres 41" x 4",
Demountable, detachable rims—to one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Syphon cooling
Streamline body with concealed door hinges
Rain-vision Windshield, ventilating type, built-in
Crowned fenders

Lustrous black finish
Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings
Electric engine starter and generator, with head, rear and dash lamps and headlight dimmers, storage battery.
One man Mohair hood with dust cover; magnetic speedometer; electric horn; combination rear light and license bracket; hinged rug rail; foot rest; tyre carrier in rear; full set of tools; tyre repair kit; jack and pump.

Complete Information on Request

THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., LTD.

2a, Jinkee Road. Shanghai and Hankow. *Telephone 3809*

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.

Manufacturers of the famous Overland Delivery Cars. Full information on request.

"FLYING SICKNESS"

One Form of "The Flying Sickness."

"The effect of rising too suddenly to a great altitude produces symptoms like the 'bends', the disease that affects compressed air workers who hastily come out of the caisson. Owing to the sudden reduction of air pressure on the body, bubbles form in the blood, which boils and effervesces, gushing from the mouth, nose and ears."

The Blood Seems to Boil, Gas Bubbles Form in the Tissues, Ear Drums Are Driven In, Blood Gushes from the Mouth as the Military Aviators Rush to Great Altitudes and Descend Suddenly

THE thrilling work of the army fliers in the European war has given rise to a new disease. It is called "the flying sickness."

It combines the worst features of the caisson disease known as "the bends," the injuries suffered by divers when they descend too suddenly to a great depth and "mountain sickness."

By suddenly rising to a great altitude the aviator suffers the aerial form of "the bends." Gas bubbles form in his tissues and they are, to a greater or less extent, torn apart.

On the other hand, by descending too suddenly from a great altitude the divers' disease is reproduced. The ear-drums are driven in, the eyes feel crushed, vision is disturbed and blood gushes from the mouth.

The delicate tissues surrounding the nerves and brain are disintegrated, causing nervous troubles and insanity.

It is now believed that many of the tragic and unaccountable deaths of aviators were due to this little-understood disease. This was probably the case with young Lieutenant Warneford, who won world-wide renown by destroying a Zeppelin single-handed in Belgium. A little later, while flying a long way from the front, he rose suddenly to a great height and fell, for no known reason.

Strange Nervous Troubles Produced by Flying.

The nerve-destroying character of this flying disease is shown by the troubles of Claude Grahame-White, the English aviator, who was formerly well known in America, and has done daring service in his calling during the war. His American wife, a noted beauty, has begun suit for divorce against him, although their marriage was a delightful romance and they were devoted to one another up to the time of the war.

From the statements of Mrs. White's friends, it appears that her husband became unbearably irritable, nervous and bad-tempered after he had been on duty some months as a flying officer. He shrieked with anger when she did not do just what he asked immediately, and then would sink into a state of gloom in which he would not speak to her.

Here, the doctors think, are to be seen symptoms of the nervous disorders caused by the flying sickness.

The worst suffering in the flying sickness is that caused by sudden ascents. This is similar to "the bends," or caisson disease. The immediate cause of it is the "decompression" which occurs when ordinary pressure in the blood is suddenly reduced by passing into a more rarefied atmosphere. The blood in the outer parts of the body and wherever the circulation is rapid responds more quickly to the lessened pressure than the blood in certain internal parts, and this produces bubbles in various parts of the body, particularly in the joints of the legs.

Sometimes the bubbles are formed so violently that the blood seems to boil, and this causes unendurable agony. Strange to say, however, the pain is sometimes brought to a sudden end by uncontrollable sleep.

Agonizing Effects of Sudden Decompression.

It has long been known that "the bends" generally attack workmen who come too suddenly to the outer air after working in a caisson in compressed air at great pressure. The workmen are advised to rest in an air chamber at an intermediate pressure, but often disregard the advice.

"Usually the symptoms do not show themselves for some time—a few minutes, half an hour, or several hours after the men have come out of the air-lock," says Dr. Thomas Oliver in his "Diseases of Occupation." "In an ordinary way the men complain mostly of severe pains in their muscles and in their joints, which they call 'bends.' The knee, elbow and hip-joints are, as regards frequency, individually affected in the order mentioned, but they and other joints may be simultaneously affected. Often the pains are excruciating and cause the strongest men to writhe in agony.

"The earlier the pains develop after the workmen emerge from the air-lock the more severe they are. 'Bends' may continue for a few hours, or for two or three days. I have frequently grasped the aching limbs of the men suffering from 'bends,' but neither pressure upon them nor friction of the joints seemed to aggravate the pains. Occasionally the men after decompression bleed at the nose, or they complain of severe abdominal pain and vomiting. In many instances it is only after the men have left their work and are on their way homeward that they are seized with extreme pains, or they become paralyzed in their limbs and fall. It is the lower extremities that are paralyzed. The loss of power in the legs may come on several hours after decompression, and may be transitory or permanent."

Military aviators are compelled by their duty to throw all caution by the winds and cannot take the precautions that may be observed in peace time.

Flight Lieutenant Williamson, of the British army, who was compelled to make a sudden jump from a height of 4,000 to 12,000 feet in order to avoid a battery of anti-aircraft guns, experienced the form of the disease due to decompression:

"I was suddenly aware of terrible pains in my legs, which felt as if they were being torn apart. Then my legs became completely paralyzed and incapable of motion. The pains began to spread to other parts of the body. Fortunately, I had sufficient control of my arms to turn my machine in the direction of the British lines and begin the descent. As I slowly came down I felt a partial recovery of my powers and a little relief from the pain, but they broke out again with intolerable force after I landed."

It seems that a sound, healthy aviator rising gradually to a high altitude may escape these agonizing pains, but, of course, the military aviator must make the violent rushes. What can be done to save him from such torture? It is suggested that a suit will be constructed which will keep a layer of air over his entire body, and thus neutralize sudden changes of pressure.

Similarly sudden descents from great heights are made necessary by the emergencies of military aviation, thus producing the diseases to which careless or over-daring divers are subject. Flight Lieutenant Jenkins, who was compelled to descend rapidly by a shot in his motor, has sent this note of his experience:

Aviators Describe Their Experiences.

"As I volplaned to the earth I fell into a state of complete mental and physical collapse. I had before this been in splendid health. My head was splitting with pain, blood poured from my mouth, my eyeballs were being crushed with red-hot tongs, and my ears were filled with a deafening roar. Suddenly I lost consciousness, and I knew nothing more until I found myself being looked after in the hospital."

Formerly, when army flights usually took place at heights of 3,000 to 4,000 feet, this sickness did not occur, but during the present war, owing to the great improvement in anti-aircraft guns and gunnery, flying at 10,000 feet has become usual. At other times, in order to escape destruction when passing near the aircraft guns, it is necessary to rise to 12,000 to 15,000 feet. At these heights the human body is subject to tremendous disturbances which only a physical superman could endure uninjured.

An aviator will come down with a speed frequently exceeding a hundred miles an hour, at an angle of "one in one." The change from 12,000 feet to ground level in a few minutes causes similar effects to those produced by excessive pressure in diving.

In the diving flights the commonest injury is to have the ear-drums blown in. The eyes and temples feel intolerable pain and pressure. Blood gushes from the ears, eyes and mouth. It becomes almost impossible to breathe. All the cavities of the body feel the agonizing pressure, because they have been filled with light air and are no wsubjected to an atmosphere of greater density.

These symptoms may be compared with those that have been shown by underwater divers.

"In the acute form of divers' disease death may be immediate, or if life continues for a time there is a typical myelitis, or inflammation of the spinal cord, with fever and complete paralysis of the limbs," says Dr. Oliver. "This form also usually ends in rapid death, or it is succeeded by chronic spasm of the limbs, attended by loss of power. In the milder form of the malady the phenomena may pass away without leaving any trace of their existence .In the worst forms of this malady the whole body is swollen and emphysematous, owing to the presence of air in the tissues; blood oozes from the nose, mouth, ears and eyes, and there are small hemorrhages into the skin."

Curious changes also occur in the body owing to the disturbance of nitrogen constituents. Nitrogen is dissolved in the tissues under pressure, and may change into gas when the pressure is suddenly reduced. Medical experiments have already shown that in caisson diseases nitrogen dissolved in the body under pressure forms bubbles on sudden decompression and obstructs the circulation. Various symptoms are produced, from a slight faintness to a sudden death. The medical authorities say that the amount of nitrogen in the atmosphere is an important factor. Dr. Paul Bert exposed an animal to high pressure in an atmosphere poor in nitrogen and rich in oxygen without any harm, though decompression was rapid.

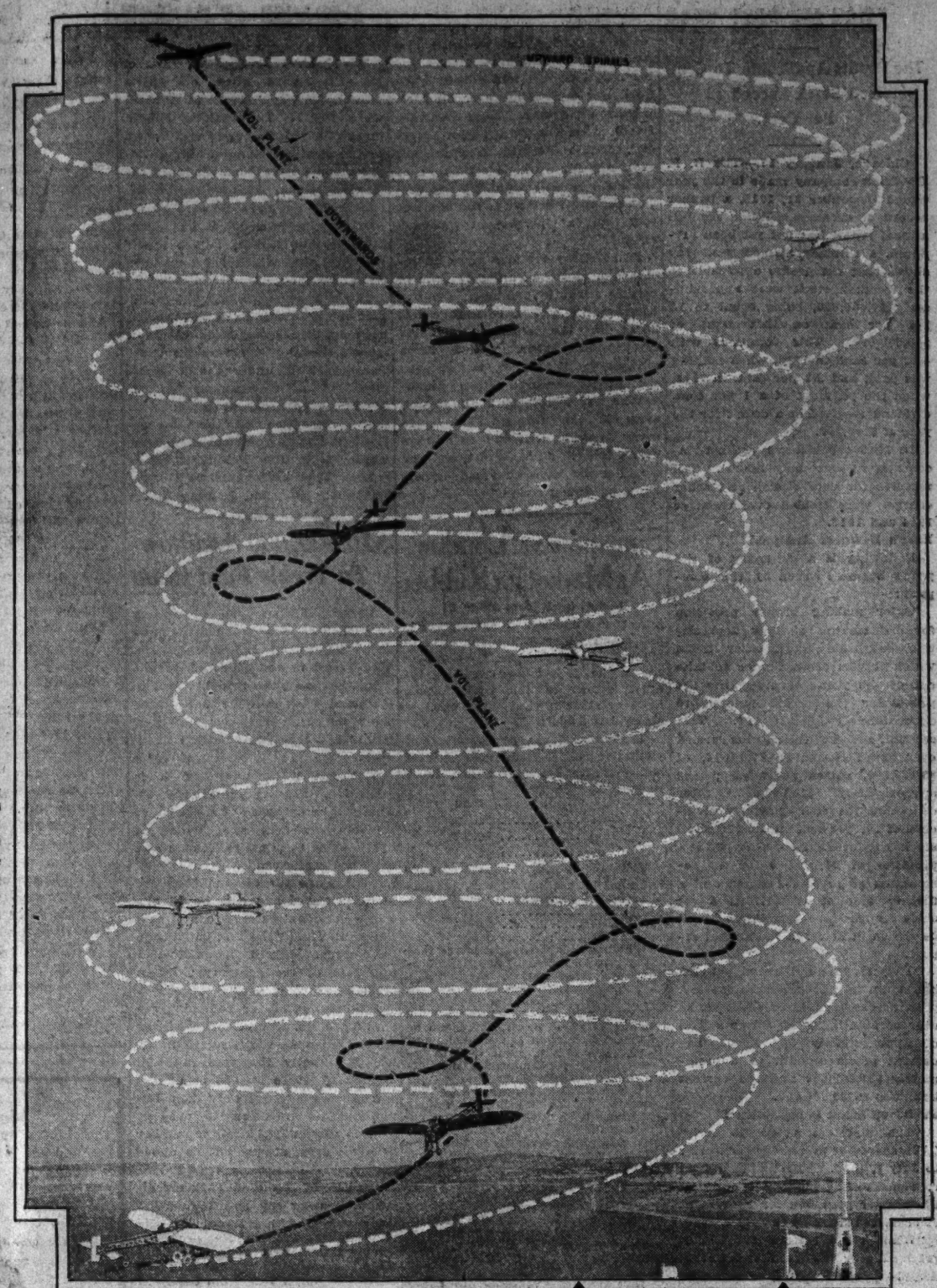
Dr. Leonard Hill proved by experiments the interesting fact that it is not compression, but decompression, that causes the "bends." Compression up to four and one-half times the normal is not to be feared, but the return to the normal pressure is the time of danger. "The risk is proportional to the period and degree of compression and to the rapidity of decompression," says Dr. Hill.

Where the activity of the circulation is great enough the nitrogen surplus is carried away and escapes by the lungs, but where it is slower and where the tissues are fatty the risk of nitrogen bubble formation is very great, since fat absorbs five times as much nitrogen as water. It is for this reason that the "bends" and similar troubles occur in the joints and soft tissues, and that the fatty covering of the nerves and the white matter of the spinal cord are commonly involved.

Flying sickness has some features in common with "mountain sickness." The mountain climber is protected from the worst effects of ascending into a rarefied atmosphere because he must climb slowly, but he experiences some of them. On the other hand, he feels some of the pains of suddenly increased atmospheric pressure when he falls suddenly without killing himself.

Edward Whymper, the noted Alpine climber, in writing about his own attacks of mountain sickness, says that the symptoms are profound headache, feverishness, hurried breathing, occasional spasmodic gulping of air, "just like fishes when taken out of water," palpitation of the heart and ringing in the ears. The flying-machine pilot, who is lifted from his machine after a fast volplane, in a semi-conscious condition and then falls into a deep sleep, shows a phenomenon that is sometimes found in mountain sickness. In his "Scrambles Among the Alps" Mr. Whymper states, on one occasion, he slipped and fell about 200 feet in seven or eight bounds. Though conscious at first, he "was like a patient under chloroform and feeling no pain," although he was badly cut about the head. The bounding through space did not feel disagreeable. He says that, in his opinion, in a short distance more he would have lost consciousness as well as sensation, and on this he bases his view that "death by a fall from a great height is as painless as end as can be experienced."

Men who have made daring descents in parachutes have experienced strange sensations. One parachutist jumped from a balloon at a height of 12,000 feet, but fell many hundreds of feet before his parachute opened. As the result of his rush downward through space he practically lost consciousness, holding on automatically and regaining his senses in an appreciable time after the parachute had regained its normal descent.



Remarkable Diagram Illustrating the "Volplane," or Sudden Descent from a Height.

"It is the practice of volplaning too suddenly from great heights that has given use to some of the most painful symptoms of flying sickness. Having climbed to the maximum, the aviator shuts off his engine and deliberately steers downwards by the aid of the elevator. He plunges through the aerial sea at terrific speed—often at the rate of a hundred miles an hour. As the air resistance underneath his machine increases with the speed and the amount of surface presented to it by the planes the vessel is automatically led back to its normal gliding angle and the downward path becomes less steep. The aviator thereupon makes another spiral at a gentle angle and then starts upon another plunge. Thus by a succession of these manoeuvres he comes to a position from which he can make a final glide and reach the ground smoothly and without shock."

© INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.

The Wedding of Lieutenant Claude Grahame White, the English Aviator, and Miss Dorothy Taylor.

"The deepseated nervous effects of the flying sickness are believed to be the cause of the troubles between Grahame White and His American bride, which have led her to seek a divorce."

How a Magnet Is Saving Lives

NO end of suffering is being prevented and life itself is frequently saved by the use of a strong magnet for the extraction of bits of metal which have become imbedded in the bodies of iron and steel workers. Lifting heavy weights by the aid of magnets is not an unusual engineering operation, but their use in surgery is something quite new.

One of the most powerful magnets in the world has been installed for the assistance of surgeons in the relief department of one of the largest Pittsburgh manufacturing plants.

The magnet is mounted on a box containing the resister, which is used to regulate the amount of current flowing through the coils. It requires 4,000 watts for its operation ,or enough power to supply one hundred lamps of thirty-two candle-power each, and is designed for operation on seventy volts.

It is not an infrequent occurrence for steel and iron workers to get bits of metal in their eyes or hands. Previous to the installation of a magnet the only means of removal was by probing, a method which is as uncertain as it is painful. Since this machine was put in operation it is a very simple proceedings to extract such particles.

The portion of the body in which the foreign particle is embedded is placed near the pole tip of the magnet, the switch is closed, and the magnet does the rest. Some remarkably small pieces have been extracted in this way. The pole piece is removable, a number of different shapes being supplied for various classes of work.

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MARCH 12, 1916

S.F.C. CHAMPIONS; POLICE DEFEATED

First Division League Honors Wrested from Rees After Many Years

FEATURES OF FINAL MATCH

End of Schools League Season Finds St. Xavier's On Top Everywhere

The match played on the Hongkew Recreation Ground yesterday afternoon between the Club and Police concluded the First Division League program for 1915-16 and the result gives the Football Club the championship and incidentally the possession for one year of the famous "Dewar Shield."

As far as memory recalls the Club were the first team to record their names on the trophy when the local league was inaugurated but since that date the Recreation Club have made history with an unprecedented record of successes and the triumph of the Football Club comes as a welcome change to the majority of the fair-minded sporting community.

The Recs have deservedly been heralded as "Champions" in the past and they are entitled to some sympathy this year for their ranks have been sadly depleted by the loss of such men as Davies, Wade, Clarke, Gale and Manley, but they will not begrudge their famous rivals their success, for the Club have shown consistently good football this season and although the issue depended on yesterday's game they are well deserving of the Championship.

The Police have made a most welcome revival of late and on their form, especially against the Recs, they were fully expected to run the Club close. Ill fortune has however dogged their footsteps, for Quayle had the misfortune to wrench his knee in the Recs match and his absence in the last match and yesterday completely disjointed the side so that the Club recorded easy successes.

Adams made a welcome re-appearance yesterday afternoon and as Dixon was indisposed, Knight came into the side at inside right. The Football Club were still minus the services of Murray and McEachran and they consequently fielded the same eleven that defeated their opponents of yesterday in the match last week.

The playing ground was in anything but good condition as the deluge on Wednesday night left many traces on the pitch but thanks to the efforts of the groundsman it was made playable and, favored with brilliant sunshine a goodly crowd mustered to watch the proceedings.

Winning the loss the Police had the advantage of a slight breeze and this stood them in good stead for the Club defenders were given an anxious half hour. Lawson essayed several long shots at goal which compelled Rasmussen to punch away and both Robertson and Yorke shot wide of the wrong side of the post. The play was chiefly confined to the right wing of the Police where Lawson was very prominent.

A sudden break away by the Club resulted in a strange goal which certainly should have been saved but no doubt the goalie was unsighted. Hardwick whipped across a perfect center and Olsen taking advantage of Hamilton's miskick shot into the net from a most oblique angle. The play afterwards was dull and uninteresting for the players were finding the treacherous surface not to their liking and the many spills no doubt afforded excellent amusement to the spectators. The ball was constantly in touch and indeed the efforts of both sides to combine were bordering on the ludicrous.

When the whistle blew for half time the Club were no doubt pleased to find themselves a goal to the good, which really they were not deserving of. The resumption saw the Police re-construct their eleven, Robertson going center forward and Yorke also came into the vanguard. The change had the desired effect for the ball was carried to the Club's goal and from Robertson's pass Newman shot for goal. Rasmussen got to it with his hands and the ball was cleared. The Police, however, main-

(Continued on Page 3)

Scout Jottings for The Week

By Pathfinder

The 9th and 10th Shanghai Troops last week started off in earnest, and after a somewhat long but unavoidable delay, affiliation has been secured from the National Committee. Both Troops are at Nanyang, and the Siccawei District is well represented, with the 7th Troop also near by at Fuh Tan College. Scoutmaster Biggs has been transferred from A.S.M. 3rd and 5th Troops at St. John's University to command of the 9th with temporary charge also of the 10th. Mr. A. H. Leslie assists him in the work with the 9th and with two keen men on the job we ought soon to be hearing good things from this direction.

* * *

The 8th Troop at Medhurst College is making a bold bid for intertroop honors as regards efficiency, and the new term has brought forward a good crop of recruits, so that numbers are now higher than last year. They have recently got their new uniforms and look smart indeed. The "lads in khaki" at the College are now engaged in building their own clubroom—a tough task which will however be made light of with Backwoodsman Pringle and his tribe of stalwarts on the job. We look forward to an early invitation to their opening "At Home" in the new "little grey home in the West" down Chaufoong Road way.

* * *

All Troops are now hard at work again, and the older established ones are putting their backs into it and there ought to be some keen competition for the coming Second Competition for the "All Shanghai Shield," which is to be held on April 29 at Jessfield in the country. The 1st, 3rd, 6th, 7th, and 8th Troops have been hard at work practising, and all intend to try and wrest the shield from the present holders, the Baden Powells, who have also been putting in a good deal of practice. The latter team will lose the services of Asst. Scoutmaster Judah, recently promoted to the higher rank—who did much to help towards their victory in October as a Patrol Leader.

Details for the competition have been slightly amended to improve several defects in the system on which the first competition was worked, and as they now stand should meet with general approval. The notices will be in the hands of Scoutmasters in a few days.

* * *

"In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of—scouting—," and we might add also a young woman's, for the 1st Shanghai Troop of Baden Powell Girl Scouts is now on a proper basis, and the girls in green are hard at work getting something of the outdoor spirit and discipline and self sacrifice. Keenness in the new troop is most noticeable. You can't expect a high spirited girl to stand by and see her brothers in the scouts fitting themselves for better citizenship, without having a hand in the pie herself. And there are many ways in which a girl can train herself to be a more useful and just as ornamental member of the community.

The Girl Scouts are now hard at work learning first aid, cooking, sick nursing and a host of other useful things—which for a girl with plenty of time on her hands is a fine way of employing it. The timid girl whose first impulse was to shudder at the sight of a cut hand or finger or other little accident, will now, in the person of the girl scout, be the first on the scene with a cool head and a correct knowledge of how to deal with the emergency, gained through scoutcraft which teaches these things. In a hundred other ways too, the scout training can be made and is of immense practical value and benefit to girls, though the mid-Victorian spirit which decrees that a girl should spend the best part of her spare moments in knitting and music is still a retarding force in the spread of the scout movement among girls.

* * *

Will those scouts who have ideas of collecting birds' eggs this spring kindly "chuck it?" Last year the birds had a complete rest as far as the B.P's. were concerned, and the 6th Scout Law—"a Scout is a friend to animals"—was splendidly carried out throughout the troop with regard to "feathery animals" and several noteworthy enthusiasts in the egg collecting line turned over a new leaf and abandoned their pet hobby. If "A Scout's honor is to be trusted" as Law No. 1 says it is,—stealing undoubtedly comes under the heading of things that "aren't done" in the Scouts. Therefore seeing that a bird's eggs are, or should be, the exclusive property of the bird itself—it seems a bit "low down" to break up the happy home of a bird's life. So be a sport, and give 'em a chance, and you can then listen to the songs of the birds in the early morning in Camp with a clear conscience.

Unscrambling The News — By Tisdale

Paper Hunt Club Race Meeting Is Postponed

Bad weather haunts the Paper Hunt Club so far as its annual race meeting is concerned. It will not have been forgotten how the Stewards had to keep postponing it last year, until finally they put an ultimatum to the weather man that, if the races could not be run on such-and-such a day, the fixture would be scratched.

Is it going to be the same again this year? Here we have had a run of glorious weather, to break up just in time to spoil the course for yesterday and then, immediately the postponement is announced, out comes the sun. So the races will be next Saturday—weather permitting.

Putting off the Paper Hunt meeting necessitated holding back the Klangwan one-day card. The International Recreation Club states that entries will be left open until Wednesday, the 22nd inst. and the races will be run off on the 25th.

Baden Powell Boy Scouts

Troops Orders for the week ending March 18.

Tuesday 14th. Full Uniform. Parade at Headquarters 5.15 p.m.

1st Aid lecture 6 p.m.

Patrol Leaders meeting 6.45 p.m.

Thursday 16th. Band practice at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Saturday 18th. Full uniform. Parade at Headquarters 2.15 p.m. Fieldwork.

Orderly officer for the week, A.S.M. Hore.

Orderly patrols for the week Kangaroo and Bear

Section Orders

Cathedral School. Thursday 16th. Parade at Troop Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Public School. Thursday 16th. Parade at Headquarters 4 p.m.

French School. Monday 15th. Parade at Headquarters 8 a.m.

Wednesday 15th. Parade at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

FITZROY LLOYD
Scoutmaster.

Today's Football

Equivalent Athletic Club v. St. Xavier's F. C.

This game will take place at the Hongkew Recreation Ground today, beginning at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the Equivalent:—G. Lubeck, L. Encarnacao, F. Remedios, W. Dissmeyer (Capt.), F. Barradas, R. Canavarro, C. Encarnacao, F. Wittzack, J. d'Almeida, and the three Favacho brothers.

Referee: F. Madar.

Confessions of Successful Men

How I Made a Great Fighter

(A famous manager interviewed by Damon Runyon.)

Everybody is always wanting to know how I come to make such a remarkable fighter out of Young Yegg, my sterling middleweight, and I have decided to tell how it was. My story may help other young fellows who are struggling along in this great city doing the best they can.

Hard work done it. Of course, I had to know how to make a fighter in the first place, otherwise I could never have made one out of Young Yegg. He was a terrible joke when I discovered him, and did not know one hand from the other, but even after I learned him how to fight I had to keep on working hard to push him to the front.

I have gone to as many as six newspaper offices in one day and talked to sporting editors to get them to give us a boost, and I have spent many hard earned dollars for printing matter and sending it through the mails. Sometimes I wonder if Young Yegg appreciates all I do for him. Just the other day I sent out some circulars with our pictures on them, and he was around kicking because my picture was a little bigger than his, but everybody knows who is entitled to the credit.

When I discovered Young Yegg he was nothing but a high school boy, with no future. His father and mother wanted him to stay in school until he graduated and then go to Columbia College so he could be a mining engineer, and a wonderful man would have been lost to the ring, but fortunately I come along.

Don't Blame Parents

Of course, I do not blame Young Yegg's parents, because they did not know at that time what a splendid future he had in the ring. They thought he was only fit for Columbia and the mining engineer business. It is my honest opinion that Young Yegg would never have amounted to anything in the ring if he had gone to Columbia. Willie Ritchie has been going there for some time and is fighting at least 25 per cent below his right form, although I do not meanf to knock Columbia.

I used to be around a saloon run by a friend of mine up in Harlem a good bit, and I heard about Young Yegg there. Of course, that was not his true name, which was Randolph Robertus van Feesen, but we dropped that because Joe Humphreys would not introduce him that way the first night we fought, thinking we were kidding. Joe called him Young Yegg, and so we adopted that officially.

As I was saying, I heard about Young Yegg around this saloon. It seems he had got in a fight with six fellows from another school and had knocked them all out one after another, which made him the talk of that part of Harlem. They told me the six fellows he licked at once were the only men in the district he had not licked before, and as he knocked out three policemen the next day I decided there might be something in him.

That is how I discovered Young Yegg. He did not want to start fighting professionally right away, as it was Fall and his school needed him in a couple of football games, and fighting might hurt his amateur standing, but I got him to go with me. I knew a diamond in the rough when I saw it, although, of course, Young Yegg had no idea about the right way to fight.

He Was Interested

I did not have a job just then, having quit the bakery over in Brooklyn about two years before, so I could give the boy some of my time. I took a lot of interest in him from the first. I went up to Billy Gibson's the very day I got him, and asked Billy to put us on at the Fairmont with the toughest man he had around, because I thought I might as well find out about Young Yegg right away. If he was no good he could go back to school, and nobody would be out anything.

So Gibson matched us for a preliminary that same night with a fellow named Tear-'em Up Tomkins, who was a good two-handed fellow who had never been beat by anybody except Sam Langford, in over fifty fights. Every body was afraid of him except us. Gibson asked me if we would prefer Stephen Merritt or William Necker official undertakers for the club after the fight, but he was just trying to kid me.

When Young Yegg got into the ring at the Fairmont that night there was a big howl from the spectators because he looked so young and Tear-'em-Up Tomkins looked so fierce. They made so much noise that I decided I had better not work in the corner with Young Yegg, as he might get hurt and cause me trouble, so I took a seat in the audience close by the ring and got a young colored fellow to second him.

Billy Gibson climbed into the ring when he saw Young Yegg and told him he could not fight there, but Young Yegg threatened to paste Billy if he did not let him go on, so there was nothing else to do but let him. It shows you how little Young Yegg knew about the fighting game at that time, threatening to hit the manager of the club.

When the bell rung, Young Yegg walked over to Tear-'em-Up and pulled one from the floor and knocked Tomkins through the ropes. The

(Continued on Page 3)

Arrange Substitutes For Epsom Classics

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 9.—The substitutes for the Epsom classics will be run during the first extra meeting at Newmarket—the New Derby on May 30 and the New Oaks on June 1.

'REDS' SAVE SHANGHAI FROM INVASION PERIL

Though 'Blues' Won't Quite Admit It; Story of Barber's Broken Windows

Cheer up, Shanghai! You may still put your trust in the Volunteers. Last week, the enemy got your waterworks, but they never do succeed in penetrating the defences at the Bubbling Well end. So the obvious thing to do is to go west, where the dairies are and use milk instead of water.

Though it was wet underfoot yesterday, our hardy fighters mustered in quite formidable array, the Blues betaking themselves somewhere out in the wilds of Jessfield, for purposes of attack, whilst the Reds disposed themselves to protect all that the Settlement holds dear. The former consisted of 2 guns, 2 maxims, "A" Co. (British), Customs, American, Chinese and Italian Companies. The defence was made up of an equal number of guns, the Engineers, "B" Co. (British), Portuguese, Japanese and Shanghai Scottish.

Well, they went at the same old stunts, but this time there was no particular point of attack, such as the waterworks, so it was not open to a handful of enterprising scouts to slip through and take possession. The defence claim that the day was with them, because the attack was limited within fixed side lines and they are prepared to back Bornite against a tinker's donkey that, within those said limits, they were more than masters.

Some of the attackers aren't quite so sure, but then the Reds indignantly insist that there always will be people who won't recognise the rules of war and will try to win by hopping into a garden belonging to a councillor, or something like that and, therefore, out of bounds. Anyway, if there is a doubt, the Staff officers in conference will eventually settle it—rumor is that they have already agreed on eagle for Reds and star for Blues.

How's this for an incident of the warfare? A handful of men, left to themselves, decided on an ambush for which purpose they took refuge in a little barber's shop.

The wait was cold, so they did not open the windows. When eventually the unsuspecting enemy appeared before the establishment, the non com. in charge of the ambush was so excited that he could do no more than bark out: "Fire!" Crack went the half-dozen rifles and so did the barber's windows, for the muzzles were so close to the glass that the discharge was sufficient to shatter it.

COWLER STOPPED BY JACK DILLON

Jim Corbett's Big Heavyweight Is Knocked Cold In Second Round

LITTLE MAN THE WINNER

170 Pounds Against 205, And 5 Feet, 7 Inches Against 6 Feet, 3 Inches

New York, February 2.—For some unknown reason somebody selected Jack Dillon, a stocky, wire-haired youth, as a good opponent for Tom Cowler, a protege of Jim Corbett. Somebody pulled an awful bone, for in the second round at the Broadway Sporting Club last night something terrible happened to Cowler. He was, to tell the truth, dead cold out, flat on his back. This little Kid had smote the big fellow with a right on the jaw. Then and there festivities ended.

A remarkable thing about this whole affair was the contrast between the two gladiators. Cowler, a big, good-natured looking fellow, about six feet three inches, weighed 205¾ pounds. Dillon, a little, kid-looking youth, stood about five feet seven inches, and tipped the beam at 170 pounds.

When the pair met in the center of the ring it looked a shame to match this giant against the lilliputian. It was a case of David, all over again, heaving punches at Goliath.

After everything had been settled and J. Parnell Dunn had spoken his few well-chosen words the gladiators began. Cowler started popping his left to Dillon's map, while the youngster made several wild swings. Dillon banged a few on Cowler's ribs, but the big fellow smiled. When the bell rang everybody pitied Dillon.

Popping out for the second Cowler slammed Dillon thrice on the jaw, and the latter retaliated with a left swing, which missed. But a second later he clouted Cowler on the jaw with a left hook and then a wicked right clipped Cowler's left cheek bone and he rocked slightly.

Another short right clipped Cowler on the jaw, and he dropped. His head hit the floor with a thud, and right there the battle ended. The referee went through a perfunctory count.

It was a sad night for Broadway, for all the leading lights were present squatting at the press table. As for the feelings of James J. Corbett, who developed Cowler, they can't be put in print. As a word of advice to managers of heavyweights, don't let Dillon fight your meal tickets. He is simply terribly awful.

Basketball Notes

By Domino Junior

Basketball, as you know, is attaining great popularity, so it may be well worth while reviewing some of the individual performances of the players who are making the game a "go."

* * *

Pennywitt, of Socony, is a center of a rare mould. He has height, weight, and skill, and, moreover, the ability to score upon the slightest provocation. Geldert, another center, ranks in the same class as Pennywitt. The great thing noticeable about Geldert is the way he manages to let no-one pass him. As a shooter, he is very quick, and accuracy at the basket gains for him more points that many forwards are likely to get.

* * *

Anderson, Rasmussen, and Hykes as forwards for their respective teams, are all first rate. Hykes, be it mentioned, is so tall that he merely has to raise his hands to put the ball through the basket, and another player capable of the same feat is Sterrett. Rasmussen is a crack shot but he is apt to forget his position, and wander around loose. Anderson, though short of size, also is a marksman with the ball, and the way he manages to outwit centers and guards, creates lively interest.

* * *

Hall, Roberts, and Woodberry form another trio. They have the endurance that is needed in basketball, and they also know the ins and outs of the game. Ericson is a

dangerous guard, and the American Co. ought to see that he gets a place on their team when next they play.

* * *

Ollerdessen, Sanft, Vierra, and Dials rank on one level, but if advice is worth anything to these young men, they should utilise their practice in doing more shooting at the basket. Melville and Focken of "B" Co. are the best men in their team, and are general favorites.

* * *

Last but not least comes Crocker. He plays once in a while, referees at other times, and is generally seen coaching the younger and inexperienced members of the league. In the games that he was entered, he has shown the most brilliant play.

S.F.C. Champions; Police Defeated

(Continued from Page 1)

tained that the ball had crossed the line and Mr. Boyling, who was in a safe position to see rightly pointed to the center of the field. Spurred by their success the Police made further efforts and again Newman was inches wide when he had an excellent opportunity.

At this stage the Club asserted themselves and Leslie snapping up a pass from McMeekin scored with a cross drive which Macmillan allowed to pass through his hands into the net. After this the Police fell away and Robertson went back to assist the much tried defence. Clifford twice maneuvred openings but was off the mark and then McMeekin seized an opportunity with the defence napping and breasted the ball into the net. The Police asserted that the scorer had handled the ball whilst doing so but it was denied. The play dwindled after this and the whistle went without further scoring being recorded.

Mr. Boyling made an impartial referee while Messrs. F. Jones and J. Quayle acted as linesmen.

Schools' League

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Seniors				
St. Xavier's	8	0	0	16
American	6	2	0	12
Hanbury	3	4	1	7
Public	2	5	1	5
Cathedral	0	0	0	0
Juniors				
St. Xavier's	7	1	0	14
Public	6	2	0	12
Hanbury	5	3	0	10
American	2	6	0	4
Cathedral	0	0	0	0
Midgets				
St. Xavier's	8	0	0	16
Public	5	2	1	11
Hanbury	4	3	1	9
American	2	6	0	4
Cathedral	0	0	0	0

The league program being completed, the school teams are now having a well-earned rest. All the honors have again gone to St. Xavier's and they well deserve them as their boys play very fine football. It must be remembered however, that the French School has four times the number of boys to choose from as the other schools have, also, they have a fine ground adjoining the school, which gives them splendid opportunities for practice.

The Public School take second place and have shown a great improvement; they created the great sensation of the season by beating St. Xavier's in the junior division. But in the next meeting between the schools the Public boys were trounced to the tune of eleven-nil. This defeat put them out of the running in the junior league and they fell away completely and were again defeated by Hanbury. Their senior team was of little use but they had quite a sound midget eleven.

The Hanbury have maintained a good average, taking third place in each division. Last season their senior eleven was very good, with a weak junior team; results show that this season they have moderate teams throughout the school and this is a very hopeful sign for the future.

The Americans have surprised everyone by taking second place in the Senior division; they have a hefty lot of older boys and with careful training they have improved immensely. Unfortunately over much concentration on the seniors has left the other school elevens out of the running.

Cathedral is again the wooden-spoonist. The school has not enough boys to turn out representative teams in any of the divisions; their program has been pluckily carried out, and they always play a sporting game.

Some discussion took place towards the end of the season over the last Hanbury-St. Xavier's match and resulted in a number of letters to this paper. There was very little need for this, the affair being settled, as all such matters are, quite amicably between the schools concerned. The question raised in the correspondence referred to certain rulings by the referee during the match; there can only be one answer to this, and it is a point which is impressed on all the local schoolboys by their masters. School football aims at instilling the best spirit into the game and it can only be accomplished by a strict obedience to the written rule, which says, the referee's decision is final. Otherwise things have run very smoothly. The boys and masters are to be congratulated on a very successful season.

Confessions of Successful Men

(Continued from Page 1)

boy did not know a thing about feeling a man out, or boxing with him, so I yelled to him to clinch, and cover up, when they lifted Tomkins back into the ring. I figured old Tear'-em-Up was stalling.

Had Found a Fighter

So Young Yegg did as I told him, but Billy Gibson come running around to me and yelled in my ear for me to tell Young Yegg to step back and let Tomkins fall down, but I knew Tommy was pretty foxy, and I let them stay in the clinch until the bell rang. Young Yegg shook Tear-'em-Up off and come back to the corner, and I climbed into the ring and got busy with the towel and advice. Tomkins had fallen down when Young Yegg let go of him, and they had to carry him to his stool, but I knew it was the old stall.

Young Yegg asked me what he had better do to him next, and I told him he had better try to knock him out, because if it went the limit the newspaper reporters might decide against him on account of Tomkins being an old favorite. So when the bell rung again Young Yegg walked over to Tear-'em-up, and just as Tomkins got up from his stool, pretending to be weak and all in, Young Yegg clouted him back into the audience again. He was out for an hour.

We got $10 for that bout, and that is the first money we ever earned in the ring, but I knew I had discovered a fighter. I mean I had discovered a boy who would make a fighter, because, of course, he was undeveloped and crude, and it took me some time to show him things, but after he had knocked out about a dozen tough fellows he began to improve. If it had not been for me he might be in Columbia right now, but sometimes when things come up like that picture matter I wonder if he appreciates all I have done for him.

Premier Wrestler Demonstrating Favorite Scissors Hold

This interesting picture shows Joe Stecher, the "Nebraska Farmer," who recently demonstrated his wrestling ability by easily defeating the best wrestlers of the world in a New York tournament, illustrating his favorite hold, the "scissors," on his brother. His leg grip is said to be the most powerful known.

Just An Earful By Tad

Harry Tuthill managed a big colored fellow in Denver some years ago who, according to Harry, still holds all indoor records for sprints.

The guy's name was Gibraltar Smith. He said he was nicknamed that because he had never been flattened and was the toughest thing the other heavies had ever bumped into.

Tuthill had him matched with another colored smasher named Hill.

Well, sir, the fight came off as per schedule, and Tuthill peeked over the ring during the first round, laughing to himself. He felt sorry for poor Hill.

Mr. Hill was tougher than expected. He sailed into Gibraltar Smith, pelting him with everything ever seen, and a lot of other sorts of slams never dreamed of. For three rounds Smith did nothing but hotfoot it around the arena.

In the fourth session the crowd howled for a fight. They yelled for Smith to stand up and fight. Tuthill yelled for him to stand up, but Mr. Smith "pursued the even tenor of his way."

The referee finally caught up to him and yelled, "Hey, Smith! What's the matter with you? Why don't you stand up and fight?"

Smith turned a bit and, still sprinting, piped, "Feet brought me in here. Feet take care of me."

YUAN'S SONS' TEAM BEATEN AT FOOTBALL

In Return Match, Peking Club Win By 2 to 1; Game Is Well Contested

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, March 11.—A return match between the President's sons XI and the Peking Club XI was played on the former's private football ground, at Peihai, today. The Peking Club defeated Yuan Ku-huan's XI by 2 goals to 1. The game throughout was well contested.

At the Theaters

War pictures—scenes taken from real fighting—will be shown at the Apollo Theater tomorrow night. These films were taken by operators with the Allied armies. They have been shown in New York where they have created an immense sensation. This is the first time anything like them has been seen in Shanghai.

There are 4,000 feet of film in these war pictures. They comprise 57 separate episodes. Some of the incidents are: engagement between hostile warships, an areoplane attack and the destruction of a Zeppelin, British troops disembarking under a hail of shrapnel, the struggle about the Mazurian lakes, Red Cross attendants working with wounded under fire, and many others. The war pictures will be shown for four nights only.

The Apollo program for tonight features a four-part Pathe-color called The Adventures of a Mad-Cap. The scenes were taken under the ideal conditions of southern California and colored in France. Charlie Chaplin and Roscoe Arbuckle star in a two-reel super-comedy of the prize ring which is called The Knock-Out. The other films are a motion cartoon in which the famous Col. Heeza Liar signs the pledge, and Pathe's British and French War Gazette.

* * *

Followers of the big Master Key serial have an opportunity of seeing two more thrilling reels of the picture at the Victoria Theater tonight. The 11th and 12th episodes are shown comprising four parts in all.

Fatty's Jonah Day is a Keystone that shows a ludicrous series of misfortunes suffered by Fatty Arbuckle. Another Keystone equally funny is called Cursed by His Beauty. The other film on the bill is an interesting nature study on the Haunts of the Kingfisher.

* * *

The Olympic Theater is showing the 4th, 5th, and 6th episodes of the Master Key on their current bill. Another excellent film is From Trench to Trench. The program ends with a Keystone that is full of laughs and which is called, Curses They Remarked.

* * *

The two reels of the 9th episode of the Black Box are featured on the bill of the Towa Theater. Besides there is a Chaplin Keystone film adorned with the beautiful Mabel Normand called Mabel at the Wheel. Modern Saw-Work, and Strength and Agility of Insects, with another Keystone complete the bill. There is a change of program tomorrow night.

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral:—March 12—First Sunday in Lent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Litany. Benedicite Ravenscroft. Anthem "O Lord my God" S.S. Wesley. Hymns 82, 246. National Anthem. Preacher—The Dean. 8 p.m. The Cathechism. Hymns 262, 237, 565. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Cook in G. Hymns 193, 94. Preacher—The Sub-Dean.

March 15.—Wednesday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 8.30 a.m. Litany. 6 p.m. Service of Intercession.

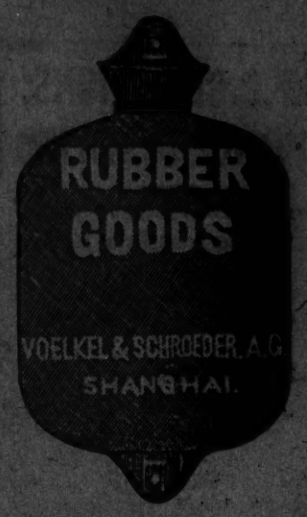
Union Church:—March 12, 11 a.m. Preacher the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, "Fearfully and wonderfully made." Chant 52. Anthem "I will lift up mine eyes." (Clarke Whitfield). Hymns 577, 176, 28. 6 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, Interest in life. Chant 55. Anthem, "O Lord, bow down" (Himmel); Hymns 94, 76.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral.—Seasfield. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning, 11 a.m., by Mr. D. Willard Lyon M.A. Evening 6 p.m., by Mr. Edward Hunt.

The Christian Catholic Apostolic Church in Zion, Corner of Helen Terrace and North Szechuen Road Extension:—On March 12, at 3 p.m., Apostle Francis M. Royal will deliver the address. Subject "Christ casting out devils and sending them into the swine." Young people's meeting at 1.45 p.m. Every Tuesday at 7.30 there will be a Bible study. Midweek meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund, Sunday Service, 11 a.m. Subject:—"Substance." Wednesday evening Service, 8 p.m., Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30



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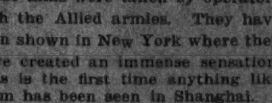

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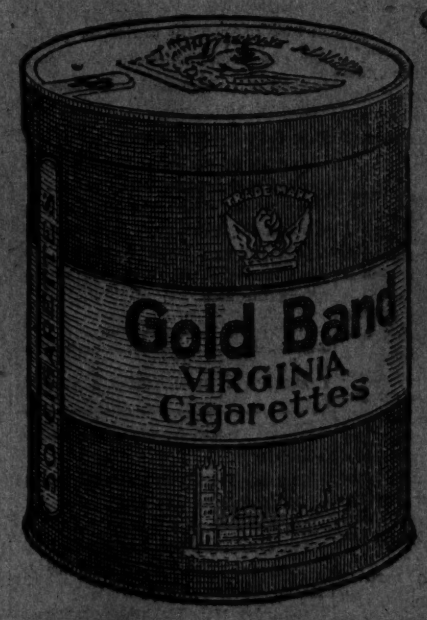
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